DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 241 636 UD 023 389

TITLE	Making It on Their Own: From Refugee Sponsorship to Self-Sufficiency.
INSTITUTION	Church World Service, New York, NY.
PUB DATE	Dec 83
NOTE	141p.; Conducted in collaboration with Calculogic Corporation.
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Research/Technical (143)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Adjustment (to Environment); *Church Role; Community Involvement; Cultural Differences; Economic Opportunities; *Economic Status; *Employment; Language Proficiency; *Refugees; *Relocation; Social Mobility; Surveys; Welfare Recipients
IDENTIFIERS	*Sponsors

ABSTRACT

In 1983, a survey was conducted by the Church World Service (CWS) Immigration and Refugee Program to determine how well refugees recently resettled through this organization were adjusting to this country and the extent of their sponsors' contribution to the resettlement effort. A total of 1,666 sponsors and 523 refugees returned the questionnaire. Results indicated that (1) over a reasonable period of time, most refugees were finding jobs; (2) refugees' use of public assistance is significantly lower than is commonly believed; (3) over time, most refugees are achieving self-sufficiency; and (4) CWS sponsors and congregations have contributed an estimated $133 million in cash, goods and services, and time over the past three-and-a-half years. In addition to discussing these findings and presenting recommendations for improving resettlement procedures, this report contains extensive statistical information on refugee employment, economic indicators, English proficiency, use of public assistance, secondary migration, and contributions by sponsors and congregations. Appendices present demographic characteristics of the refugees, survey methodology, and comments by refugees and sponsors. (CJM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED241636

UD 023389

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS
MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Mel Lehman
CWS Immigration & Refugee
Program
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Front Cover: A Vietnamese refugee, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Yen, holding her sick child Hvong as she pleads to be able to land in Thailand and six months later in her apartment in Florida, having been sponsored by an American church.

Credit: Wide World Photos

Church World Service

Dale S. de Haan, Director, Immigration and Refugee Program

The Rev. William K. du Val, Chairman,
Immigration and Refugee Program Committee

Church World Service (CWS) is the relief, development and refugee assistance arm of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., an ecumenical body representing thirty-two Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox denominations in the United States. CWS has been active in refugee work since its inception in 1946 and in that time has resettled over a third of a million refugees from all over the world.

Calculogic Corporation

Joseph Lopatin, President

Calculogic Corporation is a private New York City firm which has undertaken a wide variety of projects in the areas of computer systems development and computer-based research and evaluation studies. Calculogic developed a comprehensive management and accounting system for the Immigration and Refugee Program of CWS. The present study evaluating the success of refugee resettlement in the United States is one of a number of health, employment and human resources studies undertaken in recent years.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Church World Service
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10115
Paul F. McCleary, Executive Director

IMMIGRATION & REFUGEE PROGRAM
Dale S. de Haan
Director
• Tel. (212) 870-2164
Room 666

December 12, 1983

From the Director

Church World Service recently conducted a survey of 4,500 randomly-selected refugee cases from Fiscal Years 1980 to 1983 in order to get some hard facts and figures on how well refugees we sponsored were achieving self-sufficiency and how much our sponsors were contributing to the resettlement effort.

The results were dramatically better news than one might have expected from the general impression one hears about refugees nowadays in the halls of Congress, on the pages of our newspapers and in other professional circles. With a high return rate of 65%, the survey results showed that:

1. Over time most refugees are finding jobs.
2. Refugee use of public assistance is significantly lower than is commonly believed.
3. Over time most refugees are achieving self-sufficiency.
4. CWS sponsors and congregations have contributed an estimated $133 million in cash, goods and services, and time over the past three and a half years.

We hope that you will be as heartened as we were by this dramatic proof that refugees are indeed "Making It On Their Own."

Sincerely yours,

Dale deHaan

Dale S. de Haan
Director
Immigration and
Refugee Program

Cable DOMINICUS • RCA Telex 234579NCC-UR • TWX 710-581-5981
A Program of the Division of Overseas Ministries

MAKING IT ON THEIR OWN:

FROM REFUGEE SPONSORSHIP TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY

A Survey on Refugee Resettlement
conducted by
Church World Service
Immigration and Refugee Program

in collaboration with
Calculogic Corporation

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank the hundreds of sponsors and refugees who took the time to respond to this survey and share their experiences with us. Without this further contribution to refugee resettlement, this report would not have been possible. We are proud and grateful to be able to show that it is these persons who are making the refugee program the success that it is.

Church World Service Project Staff

Project Director	Desma Holcomb
Editorial Consultant	Mel Lehman
Staff	Amalia Cobrda
	Vilma Curbelo
	Edna Hampton
	Jennifer Harland
	Doris Johnson
	Gerry Jones
	Elsie Liu
	Marica Loose
	Martha Martinez
	Coleman Patz

Calculogic Corporation Project Staff

Research Analyst	Richard Faust, M.A., M.Ph.
Research Assistant	Kenneth Rosenberg
Programmer	Brian Graham

Table of Contents

Page

1. Major Findings of the Survey 1

2. How This Survey was Conducted 13

3. Over Time Most Refugees Are Finding Jobs 15

4. Refugee Use of Public Assistance is Significantly Lower Than Is Commonly Believed 37

5. Over Time Most Refugees are Achieving Self-Sufficiency 59

6. CWS Sponsors and Congregations have Contributed an Estimated $133 Million in Cash, Goods and Services, and Time Over the Past Three and a Half Years 69

7. Recommendations for Improved Refugee Resettlement 75

Appendixes

Appendix A. Refugees Comment on the Resettlement Experience 81

Appendix B. Sponsors Comment on the Resettlement Experience 97

Appendix C. Demographic Characteristics 119

Appendix D. Methodology 125

Appendix E. Questionnaires and Cover Letters 137

List of Figures

		Page
FIGURE 1.	Employment Increases Over Time	16
FIGURE 2.	Employment Increases With English Skills	16
FIGURE 3.	Employment Status Today of Cases Who Arrived in FY80	21
FIGURE 4.	English Skills Increase Over Time	21
FIGURE 5.	Use of Cash Assistance Decreases Over Time	38
FIGURE 6.	Use of Cash Assistance Declines as Refugees Find Jobs	38
FIGURE 7.	Self-sufficiency Increases Over Time	60
FIGURE 8.	Self-sufficiency Increases as Refugees Find Jobs	60

List of Statistical Tables

Page

TABLE 1. Patterns of Employment 25

TABLE 2. Factors Influencing Employment 27

TABLE 3. Other Aspects of Refugee Economic Progress 32

TABLE 4. English Language Fluency of Principal Applicant and Spouse 33

TABLE 5. Factors Influencing the English Language Fluency of the Principal Applicant 33

TABLE 6. Current Use of Public Assistance 45

TABLE 7. How Many Refugee Cases Ever Used Public Assistance 51

TABLE 8. Patterns of Secondary Migration Away from Sponsor's State 56

TABLE 9. Factors Influencing Whether Refugees Migrate to Another State 57

TABLE 10. Differences Between Secondary Migrants and Nonmigrants 58

TABLE 11. Refugee Self-Sufficiency 65

TABLE 12. Factors Influencing the Achievement of Self-Sufficiency 66

TABLE 13. Voluntary Contributions to Refugees by Sponsors and Congregations 71

APPENDIX C:

TABLE 1. Demographic Characteristics 123

APPENDIX D:

TABLE 1. Sample Size and Weighting by Fiscal Year of Arrival 130

TABLE 2. Comparison of Total Caseload and Weighted Sponsor and Refugee Samples on Sponsor's Denomination and Home State 131

TABLE 3. Comparison of Early and Late Responders 134

1. Major Findings of the Survey

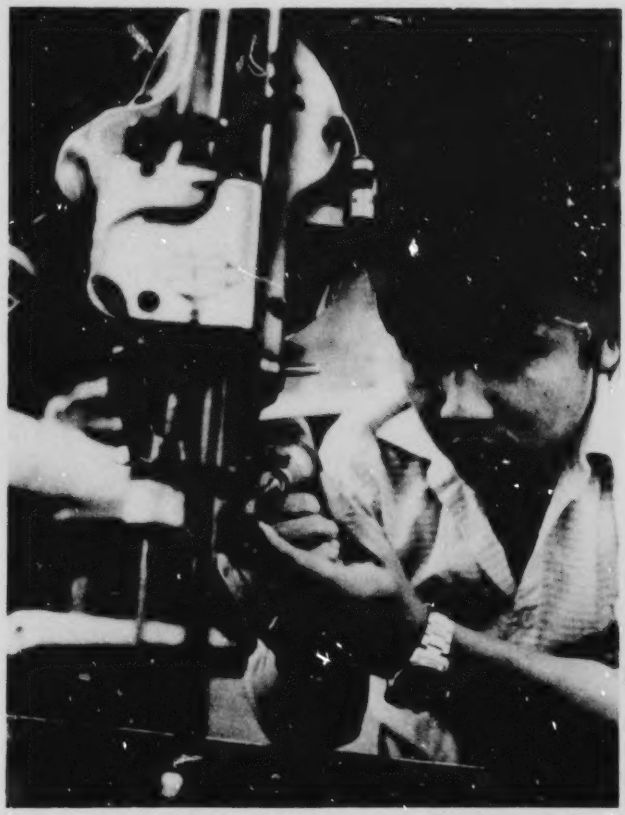
The Church World Service Immigration and Refugee Program conducted a mail survey of 4,533 cases during the summer of 1983 in order to determine how well the refugees resettled through our CWS denominations were adjusting to life in this country and how much our sponsors were contributing to the resettlement effort. The sample of cases spanned Fiscal Year 1980 through the first half of FY 1983. Altogether we got responses from 48% of the total sample of refugee cases and from 65% of the cases where sponsors or refugees received the mailing.

Our study documented that refugees are doing significantly better than is commonly believed. We also found that our sponsors are making remarkable contributions of cash, goods and time.

Specifically, our major findings were:

1. Over time, most refugees are finding jobs.
2. Refugee use of public assistance is significantly lower than is commonly believed.
3. Over time, most refugees are achieving self-sufficiency.
4. CWS sponsors and congregations have contributed an estimated $133 million in cash, goods and services, and time over the past three and a half years.

REFUGEE: *"When we first came we did not have even one penny. But we did it. Now we have house, cars, and job. Our children are in school. I think if refugee who comes to USA is willing to work hard and save money, that he or she will make it."*


Greg L. Thompson

Over time, most refugees are finding jobs.

SPONSOR: *"This lady got /T--/ a job where she worked and T-- has been there ever since. She now owns her own house and also some apartments. She is very hard worker. She has never taken any aid from the government. We have found that all the refugees we have sponsored turned out to be good hard working people."*

Over time most refugees are finding jobs

Allowing a reasonable period of time for adjustment, the great majority of refugees are finding jobs. Almost three-quarters of the cases who arrived three years ago have at least one person in full-time employment. Even among those refugees who arrived in the past six months, almost half (44%) have at least one person in full-time employment.

Even our findings on unemployed refugees were heartening. First, the number of cases where no one is employed drops dramatically over time: from 46% (FY83 arrivals) to 14% (FY80 arrivals). Second, most unemployed refugees are actively seeking work. Those who are not generally have a legitimate reason. Almost half of them are mothers at home taking care of young children. Another quarter are adults in school. Others are too old (14%) or disabled (8%). Over the long term, many of the mothers and those in school probably will seek and find employment.

The best news is that only a miniscule 2% of refugees are reported by sponsors to be unwilling to work, and an even smaller 1% are reported to be not looking for work because they are on public assistance. These are dramatically small numbers of refugees, particularly in light of the widespread assumption that many refugees are unwilling to work, especially if they are on public assistance. The fact is that refugees want to work and given some time and some help, most refugees are succeeding in finding jobs.

REFUGEE: *"Those things leading me to success are listed below:*

1. I worked very hard as soon as the first day I came to USA (14 hours a day at school). (I graduated college (A.A. degree) after 2 semesters in college.)

2. I tried to get out of public assistance as soon as I could and supported myself.

3. Always considering welfare (and other public assistances) as a mean to help people in the hard circumstances, not a finance resource or lifetime income."

DEPRESSORS TONGUE REGULAR
EYE PADS 2418
KNIFE HANDLE 32352 42353
COMB
BLADE PREP
CLAMP

Desma Holcomb/CWS

Refugee use of public assistance is significantly lower than is commonly believed.

SPONSOR: *"They were very excited to get off food stamps....That was a real milestone for them--to be self-sufficient."*

Refugees' use of public assistance is significantly lower than is commonly believed

Our survey shows that, contrary to popular impressions, most refugees are not now using public assistance, whether cash, food stamps, medicaid or Social Security. Furthermore, the overwhelming majority of refugees are not using cash assistance for long-term financial support.

Most cases that are using some kind of public assistance are not using full cash assistance. The most commonly-used programs are food stamps and medical assistance. Less than one-fifth (17%) of refugee cases are now on full-cash assistance.

In addition, the use of all assistance, including cash assistance, declines significantly over time. For example, the use of food stamps drops from 36% (FY83 arrivals) to 20% (FY80 arrivals). Even more dramatic is the reduction in the use of full cash assistance: from 24% (FY83) to only 7% (FY80) over the course of just three years.

The use of public assistance falls off sharply as refugees secure full-time employment. Almost half of refugee cases with no employed members are on full cash assistance, but only 5% of cases with at least one full-time employee are on it. Since refugees get jobs over time, refugees also stop using public assistance over time. With only 7% of cases using full cash assistance three years after arrival, our survey concludes that there is no evidence of any significant, long-term welfare dependency among refugees.

REFUGEE: "I find a job and after one year my wife find a job too, up to now. We can manage to start a new life in USA, and we have a very happy life. My son is now in 3rd grade and he can speak very good English. I work as a rate auditor in a transportation consultant company, and my wife works as a tailor, and we thank Church World Service and R-- Christian Church Service."

Susan Desrosiers, The Country Gazette (Franklin, MA)

Over time, most refugees are achieving self-sufficiency.

SPONSOR: "The young refugees were married in our church....Our experience with them has been almost completely positive in that the young couple have both obtained employment, have purchased an automobile. ...The young male has become a star athlete in our high school, and the aunt and nephew are showing all the signs of adjustment."

Over time most refugees are achieving self-sufficiency

Our survey found that -- allowing a reasonable period of time for the acculturation process -- the great majority of refugees are achieving self-sufficiency. With every passing year, more refugees become self-sufficient. When sponsors of refugees who arrived in FY80 were asked, "Are the refugees self-sufficient?," 70% responded "Yes." Even sponsors of refugees who arrived here as recently as October 1982 responded "Yes" 44% of the time. Not surprisingly, full-time employment is the key to self-sufficiency. Fully 78% of refugees cases where at least one person has a full-time job are self-sufficient.

When sponsors or refugees said that the refugee case was not self-sufficient, they were asked what the main barriers were to achieving this goal. The most common answers were the need for better English and vocational training. Other important barriers were the lack of jobs in the area or the inadequacy of income from present employment.

Unrealistic expectations on the part of refugees or dependency on sponsors were only cited by about 10% of the sponsors. Thus, it is real service needs, not refugees' attitudes, which are at the root of the problems some refugees face in achieving self-sufficiency. Given time and training, refugees are clearly adjusting to and succeeding in the United States. One notable fact is that a majority of refugee cases now own a car.

REFUGEE: *"My sponsor took me in as if I was family. He spent many hours teaching me the language and American ways. He also arranged to me to have a good job....We have had a very good relationship."*

Bob Stewart/CWS

Sponsors and congregations have given an estimated $133 million in cash, goods and services, and time over the past three and a half years.

SPONSOR: *"People from our whole community became so fully involved that no one knows or can begin to estimate the number of helpers or the cost of the help....A dentist who has friends in our parish gave free dental treatment to the family; a local physician greatly reduced his usual fees for the medical services. Several parishioners and contacts known to them aided in the job search. ...Learning of Mr. L--'s love of and talent on the saxaphone, a non-church member purchased a new instrument for him to replace the old one which he had had to leave behind."*

CWS sponsors and congregations have contributed an estimated $133 million in cash, goods and services, and time over the past three and a half years

Sponsors were asked to estimate the amount of money, the dollar value of goods and services, and the number of hours they contributed to the refugee case. Three-fourths of the sponsors felt they could make reliable estimates, and almost all of them had made some contribution to the case. One quarter of the sponsors said it was impossible to give estimates even though they had made contributions because no records had been kept, too many people had been involved, or too much time had passed.

Over three-quarters of the sponsors gave cash ($1,000 median) or goods and services ($1,200 median value), and 80% donated time (445 hours median). The median value of the total of all the contributions by a sponsor and congregation to a single case was $4,850 (cash + value of goods and services + $5 per volunteer hour).

Extrapolating from these survey results to the entire Church World Service caseload for FY80 through the first half of FY83, our sponsors have given an estimated $133 million in cash, goods and services and time to our 14,000 refugee cases. This is truly an outstanding contribution by the private sector to refugee resettlement and evidence of deep support in the church community for the resettlement of refugees in this country. It is interesting to note that despite their enormous contributions, sponsors repeatedly insisted that they received more from the refugees than they gave.

REFUGEE: *"I would like to suggest to my understanding what is good to be given as priority to the refugee:*

To accustom with the American culture as soon as possible, to feel comfort....To learn English or better English to get training for a better job. If someone is alone, to find him or her a fellow refugee who can help him/her in any way, even to talk with his language, to steady his character and know who he is in order to help him on the way. To establish self-esteem, to become self-sufficient and to stand by own foot on expected time."

Naomi Victor

Recommendations for improved resettlement: allow enough time to adjust, continue public/private partnership, and improve English and job training.

Recommendations for improved refugee resettlement

Our survey shows that it takes a few years for refugees to achieve full-time employment and self-sufficiency. We urge that future assessments of refugees' adjustment and the overall program's success take fully into account the fact that meaningful resettlement takes a few years, not a few months. Refugees' unemployment and public assistance use rates measured shortly after arrival (and even through the first year) are not reflective of refugees' longer-term accomplishments.

Our survey also shows that tax dollars expended on refugee resettlement are funds well spent, since they are generously matched by private contributions and since refugees are achieving self-sufficiency. It is vital that this three-way partnership among the public sector, the private sector and the refugees themselves continues.

The two areas where improved services are needed are English and job training. Special programs like overseas ESL, English classes targeting women and the elderly as part of a total family group, and English classes linked to job training (like CETA) are vital to improved refugee resettlement.

In addition, flexibility on the principle of early employment should be explored for two groups of refugees in particular: those coming from cultures profoundly different from our own, especially when they are illiterate in their native languge, and those who are highly skilled workers or professionals, who may need re-certification rather than entry-level employment.

2. How This Survey Was Conducted

The Church World Service refugee resettlement survey was conducted in the summer of 1983 to find out how well CWS refugees are doing in terms of achieving self-sufficiency and adjusting to life in the United States.

A mail questionnaire was sent to 4,533 sponsors of refugees -- a 25% sample of sponsors from Fiscal Years 1980 through 1982 and all sponsors of cases in the first six months of FY 1983. Questionnaires were then sent to the principal applicant in the refugee case if the sponsor's questionnaire was returned with a bad address, if the sponsor indicated s/he had no current information on the refugees, or if the sponsor failed to answer the questionnaire.

A total of 1,666 sponsors and 523 refugees returned questionnaires for a total response rate of 48% and an effective response rate of 65% for those whose questionnaires were not returned for bad addresses.

The results of the survey were determined to be representative of the CWS caseload as a whole according to several standard methods for testing the reliability of sample data. For further details, consult Appendix D on Methodology.

3. Over Time Most Refugees Are Finding Jobs

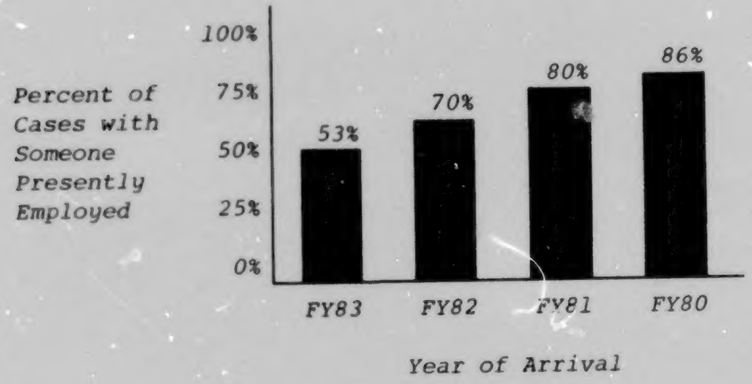
Refugees are succeeding in finding employment, especially after they have been in the United States for some time, as shown in Table 1.* Sponsors reported that presently 76% of the cases have at least one member employed, and 62% have one or more employed full-time. Furthermore, the longer refugees are in this country, the better the employment picture: 86% of refugee cases who arrived in FY80 have at least one person employed -- a significant improvement over the 53% of FY83 arrivals. In addition, many of these refugees are holding full-time jobs -- almost three-fourths of FY80 cases and almost half of the FY83 cases. Conversely, unemployment declines over time. The number of cases where no one is employed drops from 46% (FY83 arrivals) to 14% (FY80 arrivals).

Because a refugee case often represents a family unit, it is useful to note the overall employment patterns of cases as well as individuals. Our survey found that half of the cases have

---

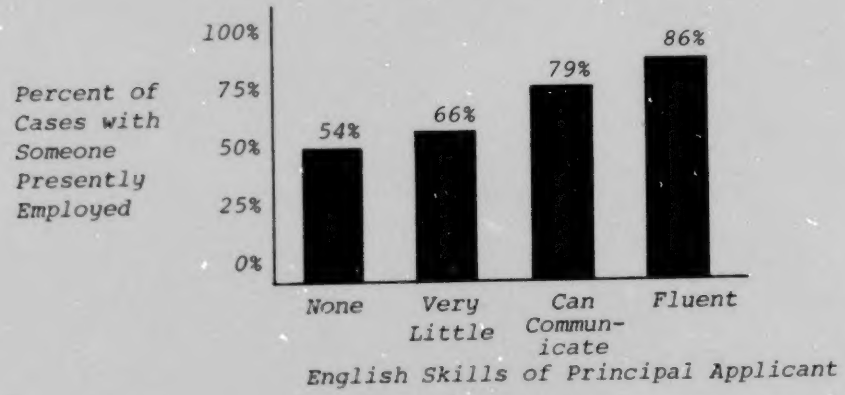
* Throughout this report, tables are located at the end of each section.

FIGURE 1. *Employment Increases Over Time*



The longer the refugees have been in this country, the more likely it is that at least one member of the case has a job.

FIGURE 2. *Employment Increases with English Skills*



The better the refugees' English skills, the more likely they are to find jobs.

members with full-time jobs; 12% have members with a combination of full-time and part-time work; and 14% have members only in part-time jobs. About one quarter of the cases have no employed members.

On this issue, as on several others, the refugees' responses tended to be similar to those of sponsors, but a little lower. For example, they reported somewhat fewer cases with employed members (64%). The reason for this difference appears to be a small sampling bias which is unusual in surveys of this type. It appears that many refugees viewed the questionnaire as a means of asking for help with their current problems -- finding work, getting English language or job training, or helping family and relatives get resettled in this country. Such requests for assistance were written on many refugee questionnaires or in accompanying letters. These requests were immediately forwarded to the Social Service Department for response. Thus, the refugee sample is biased slightly in the direction of overrepresenting less successful refugees, unlike the typical mail survey measuring success, to which the more successful are more likely to respond.

Factors Influencing Employment Patterns

Refugees who have been here longer are more likely to have found full-time employment. Another important factor is English language fluency. In the sponsor sample, fully 46% of the cases have no employed members when the principal applicant has no English language capability, while only 14% are completely unemployed when s/he is fluent in English (Table 2, No. 2). The same trend appears in the data from the refugees.

The strongest relationship exists between the refugees' having a car and finding employment: 46% of refugee case members have all members unemployed when they do not have a car, but this falls to 13% when they do have transportation. Although it is not possible to determine whether the car results from the employment or vice-versa, it is clear that transportation and employment are closely related. Even if a refugee can find a job, he or she can't take it if there is no way to get there.

A multiple regression analysis (a standard statistical technique) was conducted to evaluate the relative impact of all factors. The purpose of this statistical technique is to evaluate the influence of each of a number of factors on a result (in this case, employment), while isolating out the effects of the other factors. By far the most important factor statistically is owning a car (Table 2, No. 11). Aside from year of arrival, the next most important factor is the principal applicant's English language fluency, which contributes to success in finding employment. The principal applicant's age and sex are unimportant when other factors are taken into account, and Southeast Asian refugees are only slightly less likely to find full-time employment when their lesser English language capability is taken into account.

Car and Home Ownership

It is striking that slightly over half of the cases now own a car (63% according to sponsors, 55% according to refugees), and more than a third have medical insurance. However, only a small minority (5-6%) have succeeded in buying a home (see Table 5). The significance of car ownership is shown by its close relationship to finding employment, and this appears to be a primary goal of refugee families.

Need for Employment Upgrading

Sponsors and refugees are in substantial agreement on the need for employment upgrading for refugees. Asked to explain why, about one-third of each sample believes that employment upgrading is needed to help a refugee family get off public assistance, while 14% of sponsors (19% of refugees) say it is needed for a family which is already self-sufficient but needs higher income (Table 1, No. 5).

In terms of the type of employment upgrading needed, both sponsors (49%) and refugees (54%) believe that improvement in English is the principal need, although specific vocational training is also frequently cited (39% and 51%, respectively). Many also think that job counseling and help in finding jobs are important needs for the refugees (Table 1, No. 6).

Why Some Refugees Are Not Seeking Employment

Less than one third of sponsors identified some adult case members as unemployed but not seeking employment. Most were able to give reasons, and almost all of the reasons were legitimate. The most common situation is that of the mother who is staying home to take care of children -- this applies to 29% of this type of case. In addition, examination of the family structure by the research staff found additional families with young children which suggests that this reason probably applies to another 20% of the cases (Table 1, No. 4). As one refugee expressed it:

> When I came here I had 7 kids under 18. Now I have U.S. citizen girl also...I have full time job and I could make around $650.00 a month. My wife is busy in preparing clothes-dresses-making food-washing clothes, cleaning home helping with her young daughter.

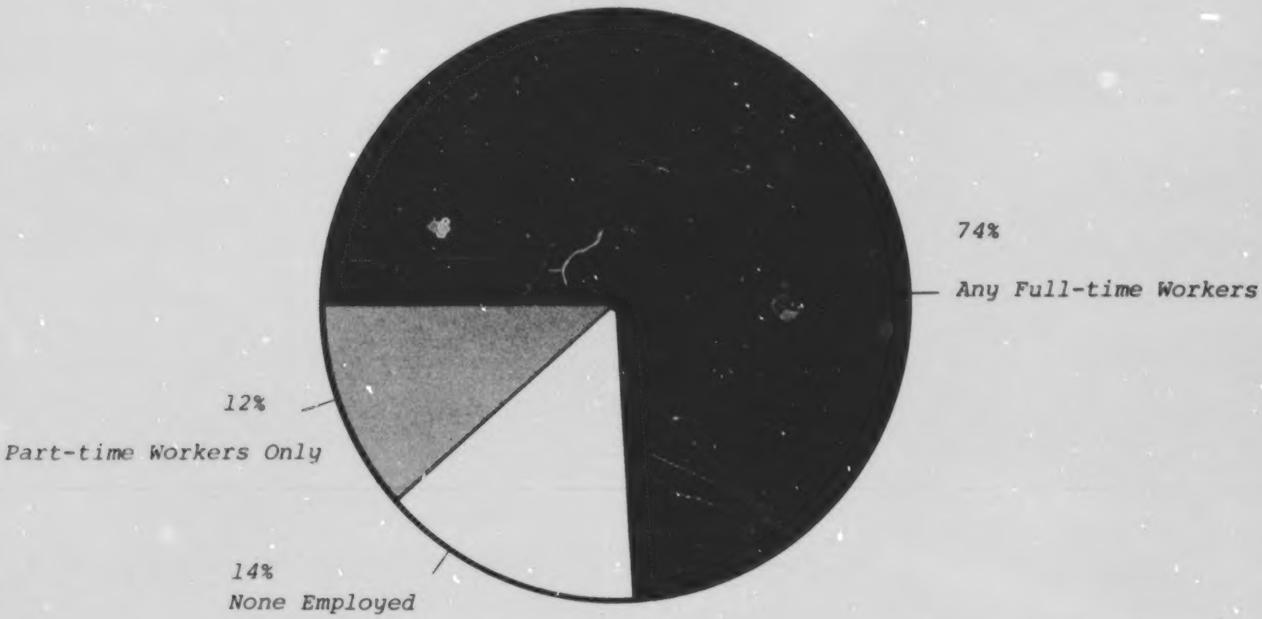
Another common reason for not seeking employment is that the refugees are still in school or preparing for work (22% according to the sponsors, 42% according to the refugees). One sponsor, for example, comments:

> All think that grades more important than income but they are glad to work as waitresses, painters, gardeners, office-workers if grades are not endangered. Now the first to graduate, T-- L-- L--, has a good position in W-- and her family will be all right: salary $17,000.

Other reasons are that the refugees are too old to work (14% of sponsors, 9% of refugees), or in 8% of the cases (12% according to the refugees), they have a physical or mental disability which prevents them from working.

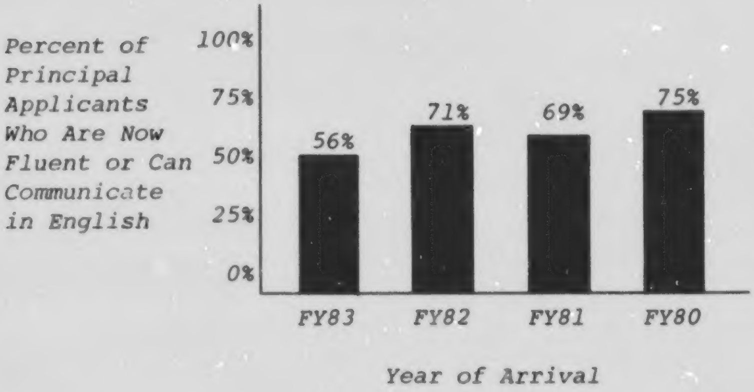
Only 2% of the sponsors report that refugees do not seek employment because they do not want to work, and only 1% cite the use of public assistance as the cause. These findings contrast strongly with the notion that most refugees who are unemployed don't want to work because they are contentedly collecting welfare.

FIGURE 3. Employment Status Today of Cases Who Arrived in FY80



The overwhelming majority of refugee cases who arrived three years ago now have at least one person working.

FIGURE 4. English Skills Increase Over Time



The longer refugees have been in this country, the better their English skills.

English Language Fluency Is Critical

Both sponsors and refugees see English language fluency as a critical problem for resettlement and the refugees' English language skills as weak. Only 15% of sponsors feel the principal applicant is fluent, while 54% say that he or she "can communicate" (Table 4). However, 30% are reported to have either no English or very little. The refugees rate themselves even lower, with 50% reporting either no or very little English. Both samples rate the spouse even lower in English fluency than the principal applicant.

Factors Influencing English Language Fluency

Several demographic characteristics are significantly related to English language fluency, as shown in Table 5. The most important is age, with older refugees having much greater difficulty in learning the new language. Indeed, according to sponsors, fully 46% of refugees over 60 have no English at all, while no children under 18 are considered to have no English, and 20% are considered fluent (Figure 4). This sponsor relates a common experience:

> The head of the household, X-- S-- Y--, does not have marketable skills to gain more than entry level employment. But the children are fantastic. They picked up English very well and within two years all five who were of elementary or high school age were in regular classes and making fine marks. They will be the ones who benefit most from the resettlement. And they will be able to repay to the country everything we have invested in this family.

In addition, males are rated as more fluent than females, those who arrived earlier as more fluent than those who arrived recently, those from Southeast Asia less fluent than those from other areas, and those with a sponsor of the same national origin as less fluent than those with a sponsor of different background. The latter finding is especially notable: it may be that having a sponsor of the same nationality (and thus the same language) makes it less necessary for the refugee to practice English and thus retards the development of that skill.

Essentially the same relationships with English language fluency appear when the refugee's own assessment of fluency is examined in that sample, including lower fluency reported by refugees from Southeast Asia. The one exception is that there seems to be little difference due to the sponsor's nationality.

The multiple regression analysis of all the factors influencing English language fluency (conducted in the sponsor sample) confirms the importance of age. But it also indicates that Southeast Asian origin and having a sponsor of the same nationality are just as important in retarding the development of English language skills (Table 5, No. 6). Female sex, a large case (family) size, and recent arrival are secondary factors related to lesser fluency.

This analysis of the factors influencing English language fluency is important because English is a principal factor determining full-time employment, and employment creates self-sufficiency. Thus, the disadvantages of older refugees and those from Southeast Asia will affect their success in adjusting to American society in many other ways. Some recommendations for addressing the special needs of these groups are made in the last section of this report.

TABLE 1. PATTERNS OF EMPLOYMENT

	Data From	
	SPONSORS	REFUGEES
1. CASE HAS MEMBERS WHO ARE...		
Employed full-time	62%	50%
Employed part-time	25	20
Unemployed, seeking employment	26	39
Unemployed, not seeking employment	31	35
Total No.	(1439)	(478)
2. PERCENT WITH FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL		
FY80 (Total No.)	74% (257)	65% (88)
FY81 (Total No.)	65 (591)	55 (204)
FY82 (Total No.)	55 (455)	39 (144)
FY83 (Total No.)	44 (135)	30 (42)
3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF CASE AS A WHOLE (All categories may also have some unemployed case members)		
One or more employed full-time only	50%	44%
Two or more employed full & part-time	12	6
One or more employed part-time only	14	14
Unemployed only	24	36
Total %	100%	100%
Total No.	(1439)	(478)

TABLE 1. PATTERNS OF EMPLOYMENT (continued)

	Data From	
	SPONSORS	REFUGEES
4. REASONS FOR NOT SEEKING EMPLOYMENT		
Mother taking care of children	49%	29%
Reported by sponsor or refugee	29	24
Inferred from questionnaire	20	5
Still in School or Preparing for Work	22	42
Untrained, will work later	2	1
Still in school	15	29
Can't speak English	4	11
Studying English before looking for work	1	1
Retired or too old	14	9
Physical or mental disability	8	12
Poor economy, can't find job, laid off	0	4
Does not want to work	2	0
On public assistance	1	1
Unemployable, but reason not specified	4	3
Total %	100%	100%
Total No.	(417)	(157)
5. PERCENT OF CASES WITH MEMBERS WHO NEED EMPLOYMENT UPGRADING TO		
Reach self-sufficiency without public assistance	33%	37%
Get higher income for a family already self-sufficient	14	19
Obtain employment in another field	22	30
Who need any employment upgrading	58	66
Total No.	(1439)	(478)
6. TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT UPGRADING NEEDED		
Improvement in English	49%	54%
Vocational training	39	51
Help in locating a better job	23	35
Job counseling (resume preparation, job interviewing techniques, etc.)	12	15
Other	10	12
Total No.	(1439)	(478)

TABLE 2. FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPLOYMENT

	Employment Pattern of Case Members				
	Any Full-Time	Part-Time Only	None Employed	Total %	Total No.
1. YEAR OF ARRIVAL					
		Data from Sponsors			
FY80	74%	12%	14%	100%	(257)
FY81	65	15	20	100%	(591)
FY82	55	15	30	100%	(455)
FY83	44	9	46	100%	(135)
		Data from Refugees			
FY80	65%	7%	28%	100%	(88)
FY81	55	17	28	100%	(204)
FY82	39	16	44	100%	(144)
FY83	30	7	63	100%	(42)
2. PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S ENGLISH LANGUAGE FLUENCY					
		Data from Sponsors			
Fluent	73%	13%	14%	100%	(207)
Can communicate	64	14	21	100%	(722)
Very little	50	16	34	100%	(352)
None	46	9	46	100%	(60)
		Data from Refugees			
Fluent	67%	11%	22%	100%	(46)
Can communicate	59	15	26	100%	(164)
Very little	41	14	45	100%	(192)
None	43	1	56	100%	(33)

TABLE 2. FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPLOYMENT (continued)

	Employment Pattern of Case Members				
	Any Full-Time	Part-Time Only	None Employed	Total %	Total No.
3. PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S AGE (Data from Sponsors only)					
Up to 17	25%	52%	23%	100%	(10)
18-29	59	14	27	100%	(492)
30-39	67	12	21	100%	(370)
40-49	56	16	28	100%	(200)
50-59	54	15	31	100%	(80)
60+	45	18	37	100%	(48)
4. AGE COMPOSITION OF THE CASE (Data from Sponsors only)					
18-64 year olds only	63%	12%	25%	100%	(576)
1-17 and 18-64 year olds	55	16	28	100%	(539)
All other	57	18	24	100%	(48)
5. PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S SEX (Data from Sponsors only)					
Male	63%	13%	24%	100%	(1097)
Female	56	17	28	100%	(255)
6. NATIONALITY OF REFUGEES					
		Data from Sponsors			
Southeast Asian	60%	15%	24%	100%	(998)
All other	65	10	25	100%	(441)
		Data from Refugees			
Southeast Asian	48%	14%	38%	100%	(351)
All other	54	16	31	100%	(127)

TABLE 2. FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPLOYMENT (continued)

	Employment Pattern of Case Members				
	Any Full-Time	Part-Time Only	None Employed	Total %	Total No.
7. NATIONALITY OF SPONSOR					
	Data from Sponsors				
Same as refugee's	60%	9%	31%	100%	(572)
Different from refugee's	63	17	20	100%	(867)
	Data from Refugees				
Same as refugee	44%	14%	42%	100%	(204)
Different	54	14	31	100%	(274)
8. SECONDARY MIGRATION					
	Data from Sponsors				
Did not migrate	63%	13%	24%	100%	(1199)
Did migrate	66	15	29	100%	(240)
	Data from Refugees				
Did not migrate	49%	16%	35%	100%	(393)
Did migrate	52	6	42	100%	(85)

TABLE 2. FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPLOYMENT (continued)

	Employment Pattern of Case Members				
	Any Full-Time	Part-Time Only	None Employed	Total %	Total No.
9. REFUGEES' CURRENT STATE OF RESIDENCE					
		Data from Sponsors			
States with many CWS refugees					
California	48%	16%	36%	100%	(357)
Illinois	67	7	26	100%	(88)
Michigan	61	11	28	100%	(59)
Minnesota	40	23	38	100%	(29)
New York	70	7	23	100%	(89)
Ohio	60	19	21	100%	(60)
Pennsylvania	46	12	42	100%	(103)
Texas	85	7	7	100%	(128)
Washington	41	28	30	100%	(81)
All other states	73	13	14	100%	(445)
		Data from Refugees			
States with many CWS refugees					
California	33%	15%	52%	100%	(142)
Illinois	27	18	55	100%	(37)
Michigan	81	7	12	100%	(20)
Minnesota	31	34	35	100%	(9)
New York	35	4	61	100%	(37)
Ohio	66	13	21	100%	(18)
Pennsylvania	26	15	59	100%	(21)
Texas	69	18	13	100%	(37)
Washington	31	40	30	100%	(22)
All other states	74	10	16	100%	(134)
10. REFUGEES OWN A CAR					
		Data from Sponsors			
Own a car	74%	12%	13%	100%	(839)
Do not	40	14	46	100%	(455)
		Data from Refugees			
Own a car	70%	11%	20%	100%	(266)
Do not	23	18	58	100%	(199)

TABLE 2. FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPLOYMENT (continued)

11. MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS: FACTORS INFLUENCING FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT AMONG CASE MEMBERS*

	DATA FROM SPONSOR SAMPLE Beta
Factors with Statistically Significant Impact:	
Refugees own a car	.30
Recent year of arrival	-.11
Principal applicant's English fluency	.10
Refugees are from Southeast Asia	-.06
Refugees are secondary migrants	-.05
Factors Without Significant Impact:	
Principal applicant is older	-.04
Sponsor is same nationality	-.02
Principal applicant is female	-.01
MULTIPLE R	.38
MULTIPLE R^2	.15

* Beta = standardized regression coefficient. A positive number means that the factor contributes to higher levels of full-time employment. A negative number means that the factor contributes to lower employment. The larger the number, the greater the influence.

A statistically significant impact is one which exists in the population studied and is not the result of sampling error. The level of significance (probability of sampling error) is .05.

Multiple R is the total correlation of all the factors studied together with full-time employment.

Multiple R squared (the square of the multiple R statistic) measures the percent of variation in level of full-time employment which is explained by all the factors together.

TABLE 3. OTHER ASPECTS OF REFUGEE ECONOMIC PROGRESS

	Data From	
	SPONSORS	REFUGEES
1. DO THE REFUGEES HAVE MEDICAL INSURANCE?		
Yes	43%	36%
No	57	64
Total %	100%	100%
Total No.	(1228)	(473)
2. DO THE REFUGEES OWN A CAR?		
Yes	63%	55%
No	37	45
Total %	100%	100%
Total No.	(1375)	(507)
3. DO THE REFUGEES OWN MORE THAN ONE CAR?		
Yes	14%	10%
No	86	90
Total %	100%	100%
Total No.	(982)	(416)
4. DO THE REFUGEES OWN THEIR OWN HOME?		
Yes	6%	5%
No	94	95
Total %	100%	100%
Total No.	(1350)	(507)

TABLE 4. ENGLISH LANGUAGE FLUENCY OF PRINCIPAL APPLICANT AND SPOUSE

	Data From			
	SPONSORS		REFUGEES	
	Principal Applicant	Spouse	Principal Applicant	Spouse
ENGLISH LANGUAGE FLUENCY				
Fluent	15%	8%	11%	5%
Can communicate	54	46	38	36
Very little	26	36	43	42
None	4	10	7	17
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total No.	(1482)	(738)	(472)	(273)

TABLE 5. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE FLUENCY OF THE PRINCIPAL APPLICANT

	ENGLISH LANGUAGE FLUENCY					
	None	Very Little	Can Communicate	Fluent	Total %	Total No.
1. AGE (Data from Sponsors only)						
To 17 years	0%	22%	58%	20%	100%	(22)
18-29	1	24	59	15	100%	(529)
30-39	2	24	55	18	100%	(368)
40-49	7	33	50	10	100%	(204)
50-59	10	43	30	17	100%	(82)
60+	46	26	21	8	100%	(24)
2. SEX (Data from Sponsors only)						
Male	3%	24%	57%	15%	100%	(1144)
Female	11	33	42	14	100%	(262)

TABLE 5. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE FLUENCY OF THE PRINCIPAL APPLICANT (continued)

	ENGLISH LANGUAGE FLUENCY					
	None	Very Little	Can Communicate	Fluent	Total %	Total No.
3. YEAR OF ARRIVAL						
		Data from Sponsors				
FY80	4%	22%	57%	18%	100%	(256)
FY81	4	27	54	15	100%	(630)
FY82	4	25	56	15	100%	(457)
FY83	8	36	45	11	100%	(139)
		Data from Refugees				
FY80	8%	40%	41%	10%	100%	(78)
FY81	7	42	40	11	100%	(203)
FY82	5	52	33	11	100%	(151)
FY83	15	40	36	9	100%	(40)
4. NATIONAL ORIGIN						
		Data from Sponsors				
Southeast Asian	5%	29%	55%	11%	100%	(1046)
All other	4	18	53	25	100%	(435)
		Data from Refugees				
Southeast Asian	8%	47%	38%	7%	100%	(343)
All other	4	40	36	20	100%	(129)
5. NATIONAL ORIGIN OF SPONSOR						
		Data from Sponsors				
Same as Refugee	7%	34%	45%	14%	100%	(566)
Different	3	21	60	16	100%	(916)
		Data from Refugees				
Same as Refugee	8%	46%	32%	14%	100%	(208)
Different	6	44	42	8	100%	(264)

TABLE 5. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE FLUENCY OF THE PRINCIPAL APPLICANT (continued)

6. MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS - FACTORS INFLUENCING THE PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S ENGLISH LANGUAGE FLUENCY*

	DATA FROM SPONSOR SAMPLE
Factor	Beta
Factors with Statistically Significant Impact:	
Older age	-.20
Refugee from Southeast Asia	-.19
Sponsor is same nationality	-.19
Recent year of arrival	-.11
Female sex	-.10
Larger case size	-.07
Factors Without Significant Impact:	
Refuge is secondary migrant	-.03
MULTIPLE R	.37
MULTIPLE R^2	.14

* See footnote to Table 2, No. 11.

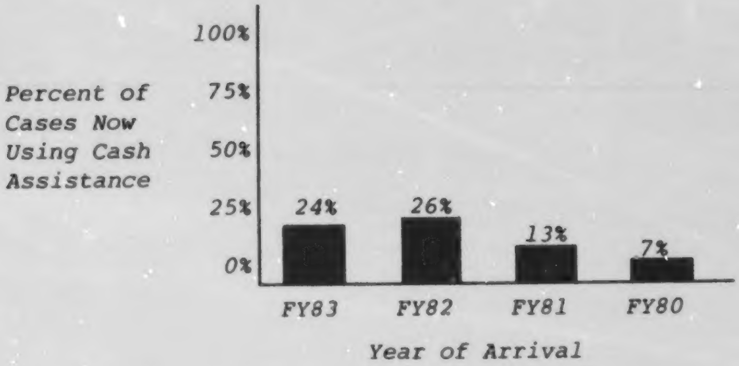
4. Refugee Use of Public Assistance is Significantly Lower Than Is Commonly Believed

Refugee use of public assistance declines dramatically over time as they get jobs and become self-sufficient. For example, while 24% of the cases who recently arrived are currently using full cash assistance, only 7% are using it three years after arrival (Figure 5).

Sponsors who are still in contact with their refugees report that only 42% are currently using any form of public assistance and only 17% are currently using full cash assistance (Table 6). These figures are substantially lower than the rates which are commonly believed. The answers of sponsors and refugees were quite consistent, which substantiates the reliability of the data.

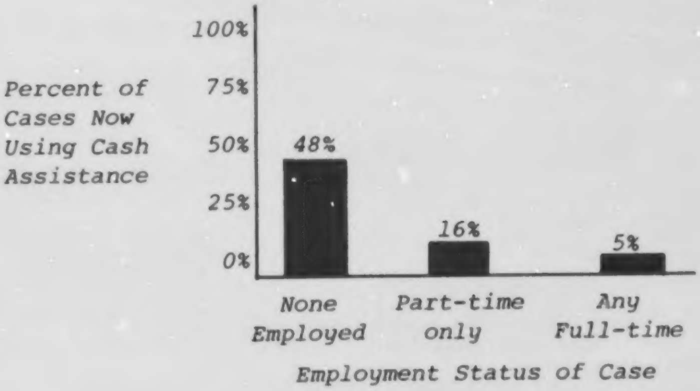
Although sponsors reported that most (80%) of the refugees have used some form of public assistance at some time since their arrival (Table 7), the most commonly used forms of public assistance are medical assistance and food stamps, not full cash assistance. Less than half have ever used full cash assistance. Two sponsors described their experiences in this way:

FIGURE 5. Use of Cash Assistance Decreases Over Time



The longer refugees have been in this country, the less likely they are to be on cash assistance.

FIGURE 6. Use of Cash Assistance Declines as Refugees Find Jobs



As refugees find jobs, their use of cash assistance drops dramatically.

> Thank you for this opportunity! They are outstanding examples and have never taken 1¢ of welfare assistance except some medical and food stamps at the beginning. Which truly helped us to have them in "good shape" to be successful.
>
> I didn't ask any public assistance although I did get her a medical card in case of a hospital stay -- but never used it. The dentist did her work free except for the first exam, I believe.

Factors Influencing Use of Public Assistance

The use of public assistance declines dramatically over time. For example, 41% of FY83 arrivals now use medical assistance; that number declines substantially to 18% for FY80 arrivals.

Data from both the sponsors and refugees show that the better the principal applicant's English language fluency, the less likely s/he will use public assistance, undoubtedly because of the greater ability of English speaking refugees to find jobs. Supporting this is the fact that employment status is directly related to public assistance, with lower levels of use in cases with employed members, especially when they are employed full-time.

A multiple regression analysis was conducted on the factors which influence current use of any form of public assistance. The critical factor, according to this analysis, is the presence of full-time employees in the case (Table 6, No. 12). Also significant is large case (family) size, which increases the chances of using public assistance, and owning a car, which decreases it. Older and female principal applicants are slightly more likely to be current users of public assistance, while secondary migrants and those with greater English language fluency are slightly less likely to do so.

The nationality of the refugees has no impact whatsoever on the use of public assistance once the large case size and lower employment status and English language capability of the Southeast Asian refugees are taken into account. This contradicts the notion that something about Southeast Asian culture and values leads to their slightly higher use of public assistance.

The finding that secondary migrants do not have higher rates of use of public assistance is particularly significant given the common assumption that refugees migrate primarily in order to access public assistance. This quote from a sponsor is more representative of both refugee and sponsor comments on secondary migration:

> If the L--s are on public assistance in California I feel it must be minimal because of the way they're so independent. Their main reason for moving to California was to be near close friends from Vietnam, already established. I feel our sponsorship was successful. We provided a springboard for the family, helped them through the initial problems but they did the rest. I know many church members felt that we invested in them and then they "took off" to California, but to me their decision was healthy and independent.

Secondary migration will be explored in more depth in the following section.

Definition of Secondary Migration

Secondary migration is defined in this study as movement from the sponsor's state to any other state. Whether the refugees were secondary migrants was determined for both the sponsor and refugee samples by comparing the home address of the sponsor with that of the refugees. By this criterion, 20% of the refugee cases (17% in the refugee sample) were secondary migrants.

Analysis of secondary migration is important because of several issues, especially the widespread impression that secondary migration is motivated by the desire to move to states, such as California, which have a more generous system of public assistance. Although data on secondary migration are given throughout this report, they are assembled here in order to provide a more comprehensive picture of this phenomenon. The results suggest that public assistance is not the motivation for secondary migration, and indeed, show few differences between secondary migrants and those who have not moved from their sponsor's state.

Patterns of Secondary Migration

The greatest numbers of the refugees came first to California (331 cases), Pennsylvania (139), Illinois (124), Texas (124), New York (104) and Washington (100), as shown in Table 8. These states continue to have the largest numbers of refugees. The data also confirm a substantial flow of refugees into California, which has gained 106 cases. In addition, Texas showed a small gain, and Pennsylvania, Oregon and Illinois showed small losses. The same patterns hold in the refugee sample.

Factors Influencing Secondary Migration

Secondary migration, like employment and English language fluency, increases over time: only 12% of FY83 arrivals are secondary migrants, but this figure rises to 28% among cases which arrived in FY80 (Table 9). It is somewhat higher among refugees from Southeast Asia (21%) than among those from other areas (16%). This difference is slightly larger in the refugee sample. Further, secondary migration is higher when refugees do not have a sponsor of the same nationality, though this may be a consequence of the fact that Southeast Asian refugees less often have such sponsors. In addition, there is a slight trend for more younger adults to become secondary migrants than older refugees, but very little difference by sex.

Consequences of Secondary Migration

There are few differences between secondary migrants and nonmigrants after they have moved: they appear strikingly similar in employment status, English language fluency, overall self-sufficiency, and in use of public assistance (Table 10). The fact that there are no significant differences in use of public assistance strongly suggests that this is not a motivating factor for secondary migration in most cases.

Sponsors and refugees were not asked directly whether the refugees had moved and if so, why. Analysis of their comments, however, suggests several reasons. The most common appears to be a desire to join other family members who have preceded the refugees to this country. Since most Southeast Asian refugees initially come to California, this would seem to explain why more Southeast Asian refugees become secondary migrants and why California receives the most secondary migrants.

Two other reasons cited for refugees' moving to another state are the desire to find better employment opportunities and to escape a cold climate. The first of these seems the more common.

Secondary migration is a common phenomenon, and as the years pass more refugees do indeed move. But the cause is not a desire to access public assistance. Rather, refugees move for the same reasons as other Americans -- to rejoin relatives, to find employment, and to enjoy a better climate. Although the data of this study suggest that secondary migration appears to have few consequences for successful resettlement, more study of this phenomenon is called for.

TABLE 6. CURRENT USE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE*

1. RATES OF USE ACCORDING TO SPONSORS AND REFUGEES

	SPONSORS	REFUGEES
Full cash assistance	17%	23%
Supplemental cash assistance	8	10
Medical assistance	29	37
Food stamps	29	36
Social security insurance	5	7
Currently use any	42	52
Total No.	(1135)	(487)

2. BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL

Data from Sponsors	FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83
Full cash assistance	7%	13%	26%	24%
Supplemental cash assistance	7	6	10	13
Medical assistance	18	26	36	41
Food stamps	20	29	31	36
Social security insurance	6	7	1	4
Currently use any	29	41	48	48
Total No.	(204)	(452)	(364)	(115)

Data from Refugees	FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83
Full cash assistance	20%	20%	26%	32%
Supplemental cash assistance	9	10	11	12
Medical assistance	34	29	43	60
Food stamps	40	28	42	47
Social security insurance	8	5	8	10
Currently use any	50	41	62	66
Total No.	(86)	(206)	(153)	(46)

---

* Data only from sponsors still in contact with refugees.

TABLE 6. CURRENT USE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (continued)

---

3. BY PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S ENGLISH FLUENCY

Data from Sponsors	None	Very Little	Can Communicate	Fluent
Full cash assistance	23%	28%	15%	9%
Supplemental cash assistance	21	9	7	8
Medical assistance	42	43	26	17
Food stamps	36	43	25	19
Social security insurance	30	7	3	2
Currently use any	72	56	38	29
Total No.	(44)	(262)	(602)	(169)

Data from Refugees	None	Very Little	Can Communicate	Fluent
Full cash assistance	17%	31%	20%	4%
Supplemental cash assistance	19	10	10	0
Medical assistance	46	44	30	17
Food stamps	50	46	27	7
Social security insurance	14	7	3	4
Currently use any	60	58	44	24
Total No.	(33)	(197)	(168)	(45)

4. BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Data from Sponsors	Have F-T Only	Have F-T & P-T	Have P-T Only	Have None Emp.
Full cash assistance	5%	5%	16%	48%
Supplemental cash assistance	4	10	12	13
Medical assistance	16	17	35	60
Food stamps	16	18	32	57
Social security insurance	4	9	6	5
Currently use any	26	38	50	72
Total No.	(529)	(131)	(160)	(268)

Data from Refugees	Have F-T Only	Have F-T & P-T	Have P-T Only	Have None Emp.
Full cash assistance	6%	2%	21%	46%
Supplemental cash assistance	5	2	14	17
Medical assistance	16	21	33	66
Food stamps	16	21	36	62
Social security insurance	2	5	5	11
Currently use any	29	27	57	78
Total No.	(196)	(24)	(60)	(165)

TABLE 6. CURRENT USE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (continued)

5. BY PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S SEX (Data from Sponsors Only)

	Male	Female
Full cash assistance	16%	24%
Supplemental cash assistance	8	10
Medical assistance	28	36
Food stamps	27	36
Social security insurance	5	6
Currently use any	40	52
Total No.	(865)	(202)

6. BY PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S AGE (Data from Sponsors Only)

	To 17	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Full cash assistance	11%	18%	21%	21%	29%	7%
Supplemental cash assistance	9	8	10	7	10	6
Medical assistance	12	29	30	36	43	32
Food stamps	11	24	30	44	40	30
Social security insurance	0	1	4	7	9	30
Currently use any	27	36	42	57	61	53
Total No.	(22)	(373)	(275)	(160)	(73)	(42)

7. BY NATIONALITY OF REFUGEE

Data from Sponsors	Southeast Asian	Other
Full cash assistance	19%	14%
Supplemental cash assistance	8	9
Medical assistance	29	30
Food stamps	31	22
Social security insurance	6	2
Currently use any	44	36
Total No.	(811)	(324)

Data from Refugees	Southeast Asian	Other
Full cash assistance	25%	16%
Supplemental cash assistance	12	5
Medical assistance	40	30
Food stamps	40	24
Social security insurance	7	7
Currently use any	55	41
Total No.	(362)	(125)

TABLE 6. CURRENT USE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (continued)

8. BY NATIONALITY OF SPONSOR

Data from Sponsors	Same as Refugee	Different
Full cash assistance	22%	14%
Supplemental cash assistance	8	9
Medical assistance	32	28
Food stamps	28	29
Social security insurance	5	5
Currently use any	43	41
Total No.	(444)	(691)

Data from Refugees	Same as Refugee	Different
Full cash assistance	20%	25%
Supplemental cash assistance	9	11
Medical assistance	38	36
Food stamps	36	37
Social security insurance	8	6
Currently use any	50	53
Total No.	(211)	(277)

9. BY SECONDARY MIGRATION

Data from Sponsors	Migrated	Did Not
Full cash assistance	14%	18%
Supplemental cash assistance	8	8
Medical assistance	23	30
Food stamps	23	29
Social security insurance	3	5
Currently use any	35	43
Total No.	(162)	(973)

Data from Refugees	Migrated	Did Not
Full cash assistance	25%	22%
Supplemental cash assistance	12	9
Medical assistance	38	37
Food stamps	41	35
Social security insurance	7	7
Currently use any	54	51
Total No.	(88)	(399)

TABLE 6. CURRENT USE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (continued)

10. BY WHETHER THE REFUGEES OWN A CAR

Data from Sponsors	Yes	No
Full cash assistance	12%	28%
Supplemental cash assistance	7	11
Medical assistance	23	43
Food stamps	23	40
Social security insurance	5	6
Currently use any	35	58
Total No.	(657)	(393)

Data from Refugees	Yes	No
Full cash assistance	12%	36%
Supplemental cash assistance	7	14
Medical assistance	24	54
Food stamps	26	51
Social security insurance	4	11
Currently use any	38	68
Total No.	(258)	(214)

11. BY CASE SIZE (Data from Sponsors Only)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Full cash assistance	16%	19%	25%	15%	24%	20%	32%
Supplemental cash assistance	8	7	11	5	9	11	16
Medical assistance	26	28	37	28	42	32	48
Food stamps	20	26	36	32	43	43	49
Social security insurance	2	4	0	7	7	6	12
Currently use any	33	41	44	48	58	56	65
Total No.	(341)	(118)	(96)	(112)	(99)	(64)	(83)

TABLE 6. CURRENT USE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (continued)

12. MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS - FACTORS INFLUENCING CURRENT USE OF ANY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE*

	Data from Sponsor Sample BETA
Factors With Statistically Significant Impact:	
Case has full-time employees	-.29
Case size (number of refugees)	.20
Refugees own a car	-.14
Principal applicant's English fluency	-.08
Refugees are secondary migrants	-.07
Principal applicant is female	.05
Recent year of arrival	.05
Principal applicant is older	.05
Factors Without Significant Impact:	
Sponsor same nationality as refugee	-.01
Refugees from Southeast Asia	.00
MULTIPLE R	.46
MULTIPLE R^2	.22

* See footnote to Table 2, No. 11.

TABLE 7. HOW MANY REFUGEE CASES EVER USED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

1. RATES OF USE ACCORDING TO SPONSORS AND REFUGEES

	SPONSORS	REFUGEES
Full cash assistance	43%	43%
Supplemental cash assistance	25	22
Medical assistance	63	66
Food stamps	59	66
Social security insurance	8	8
Ever used any	80	85
Total No.	(1434)	(492)

2. BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL

Data from Sponsors	FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83
Full cash assistance	38%	44%	45%	40%
Supplemental cash assistance	34	24	23	22
Medical assistance	61	65	62	63
Food stamps	56	61	58	59
Social security insurance	12	10	5	5
Ever used any	79	83	78	76
Total No.	(247)	(605)	(446)	(136)

Data from Refugees	FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83
Full case assistance	41%	44%	43%	44%
Supplemental cash assistance	20	24	20	15
Medical assistance	63	63	68	76
Food stamps	68	62	69	63
Social security insurance	9	5	9	13
Ever used any	82	85	88	82
Total No.	(86)	(206)	(153)	(47)

TABLE 7. HOW MANY REFUGEE CASES EVER USED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

3. BY PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S ENGLISH FLUENCY

Data from Sponsors	None	Very Little	Can Communicate	Fluent
Full cash assistance	40%	49%	44%	32%
Supplemental cash assistance	30	24	26	24
Medical assistance	74	68	65	44
Food stamps	65	70	58	44
Social security insurance	27	11	5	9
Ever used any	88	87	80	64
Total No.	(62)	(350)	(723)	(200)

Data from Refugees	None	Very Little	Can Communicate	Fluent
Full cash assistance	37%	47%	42%	35%
Supplemental cash assistance	27	23	23	10
Medical assistance	74	68	64	47
Food stamps	76	71	59	48
Social security insurance	14	9	4	4
Ever used any	89	88	82	71
Total No.	(33)	(200)	(168)	(45)

4. BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Data from Sponsors	Have F-T Only	Have F-T & P-T	Have P-T Only	Have None Emp.
Full cash assistance	32%	34%	45%	66%
Supplemental cash assistance	21	39	38	19
Medical assistance	49	69	77	79
Food stamps	47	61	68	76
Social security insurance	8	14	9	6
Ever used any	68	88	94	90
Total No.	(625)	(148)	(187)	(329)

Data from Refugees	Have F-T Only	Have F-T & P-T	Have P-T Only	Have None Emp.
Full cash assistance	31%	16%	41%	62%
Supplemental cash assistance	23	5	30	22
Medical assistance	54	48	58	84
Food stamps	53	68	66	80
Social security insurance	4	8	5	11
Ever used any	75	74	90	97
Total No.	(196)	(24)	(63)	(165)

TABLE 7. HOW MANY REFUGEE CASES EVER USED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

5. BY PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S SEX (Data from Sponsors Only)

	Male	Female
Full cash assistance	42%	45%
Supplemental cash assistance	24	24
Medical assistance	62	69
Food stamps	58	62
Social security insurance	7	10
Ever used any	79	83
Total No.	(1086)	(259)

6. BY PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S AGE (Data from Sponsors Only)

	To 17	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
Full cash assistance	31%	44%	46%	46%	41%	35%
Supplemental cash assistance	19	23	25	26	22	11
Medical assistance	52	60	61	70	72	70
Food stamps	26	57	57	72	61	59
Social security insurance	0	3	9	9	18	32
Ever used any	66	78	77	87	90	87
Total No.	(27)	(505)	(346)	(193)	(82)	(51)

7. BY NATIONALITY OF REFUGEES

Data from Sponsors	Southeast Asian	Other
Full cash assistance	47%	34%
Supplemental cash assistance	27	20
Medical assistance	68	51
Food stamps	64	47
Social security insurance	9	7
Ever used any	86	66
Total No.	(1011)	(423)

Data from Refugees	Southeast Asian	Other
Full cash assistance	48%	30%
Supplemental cash assistance	24	14
Medical assistance	69	56
Food stamps	70	51
Social security insurance	7	10
Ever used any	90	71
Total No.	(366)	(126)

TABLE 7. HOW MANY REFUGEE CASES EVER USED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

8. BY NATIONALITY OF SPONSOR

Data from Sponsors	Same as Refugee	Different
Full cash assistance	42%	44%
Supplemental cash assistance	20	28
Medical assistance	59	66
Food stamps	56	61
Social security insurance	7	9
Ever used any	76	82
Total No.	(558)	(876)

Data from Refugees	Same as Refugee	Different
Full cash assistance	42%	44%
Supplemental cash assistance	20	22
Medical assistance	69	63
Food stamps	65	66
Social security insurance	9	7
Ever used any	85	85
Total No.	(211)	(281)

9. BY SECONDARY MIGRATION

Data from Sponsors	Migrated	Did Not
Full cash assistance	50%	42%
Supplemental cash assistance	27	24
Medical assistance	64	63
Food stamps	63	58
Social security insurance	8	8
Ever used any	82	79
Total No.	(259)	(1176)

Data from Refugees	Migrated	Did Not
Full cash assistance	48%	42%
Supplemental cash assistance	23	21
Medical assistance	70	64
Food stamps	79	62
Social security insurance	7	8
Ever used any	89	84
Total No.	(88)	(404)

TABLE 7. HOW MANY REFUGEE CASES EVER USED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (continued)

10. BY WHETHER THE REFUGEES OWN A CAR

Data from Sponsors	Yes	No
Full cash assistance	36%	54%
Supplemental cash assistance	26	22
Medical assistance	59	69
Food stamps	55	64
Social security insurance	10	6
Ever used any	76	86
Total No.	(787)	(475)

Data from Refugees	Yes	No
Full cash assistance	36%	53%
Supplemental cash assistance	22	22
Medical assistance	60	74
Food stamps	61	73
Social security insurance	4	12
Ever used any	80	92
Total No.	(260)	(217)

11. BY CASE SIZE (Data from Sponsors Only)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Full cash assistance	39%	48%	52%	44%	37%	45%	60%
Supplemental cash assistance	20	19	28	28	28	32	23
Medical assistance	51	60	76	63	77	78	81
Food stamps	48	59	69	68	65	63	78
Social security insurance	4	7	7	9	8	12	12
Ever used any	69	80	86	87	89	88	95
Total No.	(460)	(147)	(123)	(144)	(110)	(74)	(107)

TABLE 8. PATTERNS OF SECONDARY MIGRATION AWAY FROM SPONSOR'S STATE

	DATA FROM SPONSORS			DATA FROM REFUGEES		
STATE	Sponsor State	Refugee State Now	Gain(+) Loss(-)	Sponsor State	Refugee State Now	Gain(+) Loss(-)
Alaska	2	2	0	0	0	0
Alabama	5	6	+1	3	2	-1
Arkansas	7	5	-2	1	4	+3
Arizona	9	7	-2	1	4	+3
California	331	437	+106	126	162	+36
Colorado	18	16	-2	5	6	+1
Connecticut	15	16	+1	5	5	0
Delaware	2	2	0	2	2	0
Dist Columbia	0	1	+1	2	2	0
Florida	30	32	+2	13	11	-2
Georgia	36	32	-4	14	9	-5
Hawaii	6	4	-2	0	0	0
Iowa	6	8	+2	1	0	-1
Idaho	4	0	-4	0	0	0
Illinois	124	110	-14	41	39	-2
Indiana	32	23	-9	9	8	-1
Kansas	18	21	+3	16	11	-5
Kentucky	14	9	-5	4	5	+1
Louisiana	8	15	+7	3	3	0
Maine	1	1	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	17	17	0	8	8	0
Maryland	26	25	-1	4	2	-2
Michigan	76	64	-12	21	20	-1
Minnesota	45	32	-13	14	14	0
Missouri	14	15	+1	3	2	-1
Mississippi	8	7	-1	0	0	0
Montana	2	0	-2	0	0	0
No. Carolina	36	28	-8	6	4	-2
Nebraska	16	15	-1	3	0	-3
Nevada	0	2	+2	0	0	0
New Hampshire	2	2	0	1	1	0
New Jersey	16	15	-1	1	1	0
New Mexico	10	6	-4	0	0	0
New York	104	108	+4	49	43	-6
Ohio	70	66	-4	20	19	-1
Oklahoma	41	35	-6	7	4	-3
Oregon	67	46	-21	23	13	-10
Pennsylvania	139	113	-26	30	23	-7
Rhode Island	4	3	-1	2	4	+2
So. Carolina	5	9	+4	2	2	0
Tennessee	13	9	-4	1	1	0
Texas	124	136	+12	38	39	+1
Utah	2	3	+1	0	3	+3
Virginia	44	43	-1	13	18	+5
Vermont	2	2	0	0	0	0
Washington	100	92	-8	26	23	-3
Wisconsin	4	8	+4	1	2	+1
West Virginia	2	2	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	2	-1	0	0	0

TABLE 9. FACTORS INFLUENCING WHETHER REFUGEES MIGRATE TO ANOTHER STATE

	Data From							
	SPONSORS				REFUGEES			
	Refugees are Secondary Migrants							
	NO	YES	Total %	Total No.	NO	YES	Total %	Total No.
1. FISCAL YEAR								
FY80	72%	28%	100%	(298)	75%	25%	100%	(94)
FY81	80	20	100%	(694)	78	22	100%	(218)
FY82	83	17	100%	(518)	91	9	100%	(163)
FY83	88	12	100%	(149)	90	10	100%	(49)
2. PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S AGE (Sponsor sample only)								
Up to 17 years	86%	14%	100%	(27)				
18-29	78	22	100%	(591)				
30-39	80	20	100%	(404)				
40-49	88	12	100%	(219)				
50-59	88	12	100%	(91)				
60 or over	90	10	100%	(52)				
3. PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S SEX (Sponsor sample only)								
Male	80%	20%	100%	(1248)				
Female	83	17	100%	(298)				
4. CASE SIZE (Sponsor sample only)								
1 person	78%	22%	100%	(538)				
2	80	20	100%	(175)				
3	87	13	100%	(137)				
4	84	16	100%	(165)				
5	86	14	100%	(128)				
6	91	9	100%	(77)				
7 or more	81	19	100%	(119)				
5. NATIONALITY OF REFUGEES								
Southeast Asian	79%	21%	100%	(1164)	79%	21%	100%	(383)
All other	84	16	100%	(495)	93	7	100%	(140)
6. NATIONALITY OF SPONSOR								
Same as refugee	86%	14%	100%	(638)	89%	11%	100%	(227)
Different	76	24	100%	(1021)	78	22	100%	(296)

TABLE 10. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SECONDARY MIGRANTS AND NONMIGRANTS

	Data From			
	SPONSORS		REFUGEES	
	Refugees are Secondary Migrants			
	No	Yes	No	Yes
1. EMPLOYMENT PATTERN OF CASE MEMBERS				
Any full-time	63%	56%	49%	52%
Part-time only	13	15	16	6
None Employed	24	29	35	42
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total No.	(1199)	(240)	(393)	(85)
2. ENGLISH LANGUAGE FLUENCY OF THE PRINCIPAL APPLICANT				
None	5%	4%	7%	8%
Very Little	26	24	44	51
Can Communicate	54	57	39	32
Fluent	15	15	11	10
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total No.	(1205)	(217)	(389)	(83)
3. PERCENT OF REFUGEE CASES CURRENTLY USING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE				
Full cash assistance	18%	14%	22%	56%
Supplemental cash assistance	8	8	9	12
Medical assistance	30	23	37	38
Food stamps	29	23	35	41
Social security insurance	5	3	7	7
Currently use any	43	35	51	54
Total No.	(973)	(162)	(399)	(88)
4. PERCENT OF REFUGEE CASES WHICH HAVE EVER USED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE				
Full cash assistance	42%	50%	42%	48%
Supplemental cash assistance	24	27	21	23
Medical assistance	63	64	64	70
Food stamps	58	63	62	79
Social security insurance	8	8	8	7
Ever used any	79	82	84	89
Total No.	(1176)	(259)	(404)	(88)
5. PERCENT OF REFUGEE CASES WHICH ARE SELF-SUFFICIENT				
Yes	58%	51%	27%	33%
No or Don't Know*	42	49	73	67
Total %	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total No.	(1193)	(248)	(419)	(87)

*Refugees only

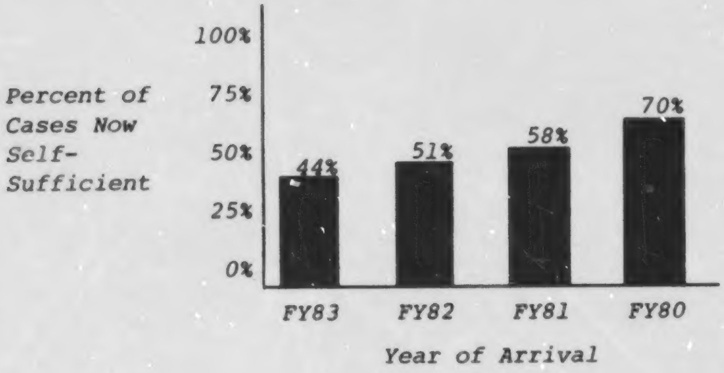
5. Over Time Most Refugees are Achieving Self-Sufficiency

The key issue in refugee resettlement is the achievement of self-sufficiency: how fast can newly-resettled refugees learn English, find jobs, and become independent? Despite widespread impressions to the contrary, our survey results show that -- allowing a reasonable period of time for the acculturation process -- the great majority of refugees are self-sufficient.

Both sponsors and refugees were asked to give their overall evaluation of whether the refugees were self-sufficient. The answers of the sponsors show significant success, and the results improve substantially with each year the refugees have been here. Fully 70% of the refugees who arrived in FY80 are now self-sufficient, as opposed to 44% of those who arrived this year. Overall, 57% say the refugees they sponsored are now self-sufficient (Table 11, Nos. 1-2).

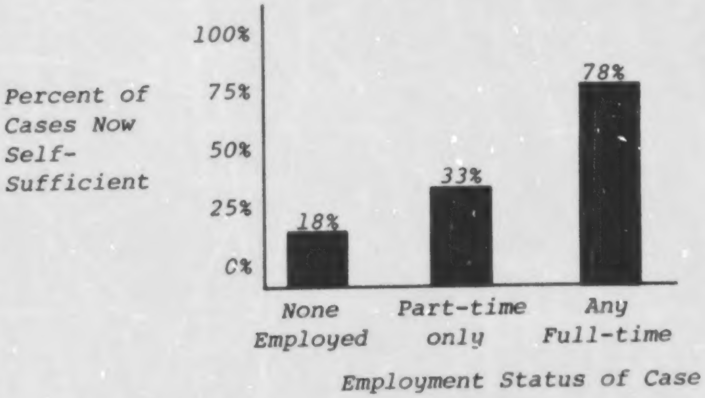
The refugees were offered a "don't know" answer as well as a "yes" and "no" to the question of whether they were self-sufficient. Although 28% of the refugees say they are self-sufficient, fully 22% "don't know." Thus, the refugees themselves

FIGURE 7. Self-sufficiency Increases Over Time



The longer the refugees have been in this country, the more likely they are to be self-sufficient.

FIGURE 8. Self-sufficiency Increases as Refugees Find Jobs



Having at least one person employed full-time leads to dramatically increased self-sufficiency for the whole case.

may be less satisfied with their success in achieving self-sufficiency than are the sponsors. However, most of the difference is probably the third response choice which the sponsors did not get. Some of the difference may also be attributable to the trend in the refugee sample toward overrepresentation by less successful refugees (see Appendix D).

In addition, with the refugees there is not a clear improvement in self-sufficiency over time. Indeed, the trend is quite irregular, with the highest rate of self-sufficiency appearing for those who arrived in FY81, the lowest for FY82 arrivals.

What Are the Barriers to Achieving Self-Sufficiency?

When sponsors or refugees said the case was not self-sufficient, they were asked what the main barriers were to achieving this goal. Sponsors and refugees show striking agreement in answering this question. The most important barrier is the need for better English, cited by 60% of both sponsors and refugees. In addition, 51% of sponsors and 39% of refugees see a need for vocational training, while almost half of sponsors but only one-quarter of refugees feel there is a lack of jobs in their area. About one-third of each group feels the problem is lack of adequate income from employment (Table 11, No. 3).

Employment Is the Key to Self-Sufficiency

The principal factor influencing both the sponsor's and the refugee's evaluation of self-sufficiency is the presence of full-time employees among the case members (Table 12). Thus, 78% of the sponsors say that their refugees are self-sufficient if the case has a member who is employed full-time, while only 33% of the sponsors think the refugees are self-sufficient if there is only part-time employment, and only 18% if no one in the case is employed. The trend in the responses from the refugees is in the same direction: full-time employment leads to self-sufficiency.

Several additional factors besides employment and length of time in the United States affect self-sufficiency. Chief among these are English language fluency and case size, with single adults and couples having the greatest success. Only 29% of the refugees are self-sufficient if the principal applicant has no English, but this rises to 73% if s/he is fluent. The same trend appears in both the sponsor and refugee samples.

A multiple regression analysis was conducted to evaluate the relative impact of all these factors on achieving self-sufficiency. For example, employment and English language fluency should both contribute to self-sufficiency, but those with better English probably also have a better chance of finding a job. The regression analysis provides a means of distinguishing how much each of these factors influences self-sufficiency apart from the other -- for example, whether having a job or knowing English is more important.

The results of the multiple regression analysis show clearly that the presence of full-time employees in the case is the overwhelming determinant of refugee self-sufficiency (Table 12, No. 11). In addition, more refugees in the case hamper self-sufficiency, while English language fluency and having a car help. However, year of arrival, national origin of the refugees, age and sex of the principal applicant, and even whether the refugees are secondary migrants have only trivial effects on self-sufficiency when employment status is taken into account.

Since refugees are getting jobs over time, refugees are becoming self-sufficient over time. Public assistance, if used, most often consists of food stamps and medical assistance and does not constitute long-term full cash support for any significant number of refugees. The resettlement program is succeeding in its primary goal. There is, however, room for improvement. The last chapter outlines some recommendations for strengthening the program.

TABLE 11. REFUGEE SELF-SUFFICIENCY

	Data from	
	SPONSORS	REFUGEES
1. ARE THE REFUGEES SELF-SUFFICIENT?		
Yes	57%	28%
No	43	49
Don't know (refugees only)	-	22
Total %	100%	100%
Total No.	(1441)	(506)
2. PERCENT OF REFUGEES WHO ARE SELF-SUFFICIENT ("YES" TO THE QUESTION ABOVE) BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL		
FY80 (Total No.)	70% (261)	29% (92)
FY81 (Total No.)	58 (558)	34 (34)
FY82 (Total No.)	51 (457)	21 (155)
FY83 (Total No.)	44 (135)	26 (47)
3. BARRIERS TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY (IF "NO" OR "DON'T KNOW" TO THE QUESTION ABOVE)*		
Need English	60%	60%
Need vocational training	51	39
Lack of jobs in the area	46	26
Inadequate income from employment	34	32
Family composition (lack of employable adults)	20	14
Unrealistic expectations (refugee: want a better job)	12	22
Dependency on sponsors (refugee:not ready to be on our own)	11	12
Physical health	12	14
Emotional problems	9	8
Need day care	10	12
Difficulty sticking to budget	8	9
Other	13	8
Total No.	(632)	(363)

* Percents total to more than 100 because many checked more than one barrier.

TABLE 12. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY

	PERCENT OF REFUGEES WHO ARE SELF-SUFFICIENT			
	Data From			
	SPONSORS		REFUGEES	
	%	(No.)	%	(No.)
1. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CASE AS A WHOLE (All categories may also have unemployed case members)				
One or more employed full-time only	78%	(677)	46%	(200)
Two or more employed full and part-time	79	(157)	45	(28)
One or more employed part-time only	33	(176)	24	(66)
None employed	18	(325)	10	(169)
2. PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S ENGLISH LANGUAGE FLUENCY				
Fluent	73%	(200)	48%	(48)
Can communicate	61	(732)	35	(169)
Very Little	40	(347)	18	(208)
None	29	(60)	19	(33)
3. PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S SEX (Sponsor sample only)				
Male	57%	(1096)		
Female	52	(254)		
4. PRINCIPAL APPLICANT'S AGE (Sponsor sample only)				
Up to 17	45%	(22)		
18-29	59	(504)		
30-39	59	(349)		
40-49	42	(194)		
50-59	41	(81)		
60 or over	42	(49)		
5. NATIONALITY OF REFUGEES				
Southeast Asian	54%	(1001)	26%	(376)
All other	62	(440)	35	(130)
6. NATIONALITY OF SPONSOR				
Same as refugee	57%	(557)	28%	(217)
Different	57	(884)	29	(289)

TABLE 12. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY (continued)

	Data From			
	SPONSORS		REFUGEES	
	%	(No.)	%	(No.)
7. AGE COMPOSITION OF THE CASE (Data from Sponsor Sample only)				
18-64 years only	62%	(576)		
1-17 & 18-64	45	(526)		
All Other	43	(60)		
8. CASE SIZE (Data from Sponsor Sample only)				
1 person	60%	(466)		
2	65	(142)		
3	51	(125)		
4	53	(145)		
5	46	(111)		
6	35	(68)		
7 or more	33	(105)		
9. STATE OF RESIDENCE				
States with many CWS refugees				
California	50%	(344)	21%	(156)
Illinois	50	(90)	16	(38)
Michigan	59	(59)	38	(19)
Minnesota	37	(29)	16	(14)
New York	62	(95)	22	(41)
Ohio	43	(59)	39	(19)
Pennsylvania	54	(103)	19	(22)
Texas	72	(123)	18	(38)
Washington	40	(40)	20	(23)
All other states	64	(454)	46	(136)
10. SECONDARY MIGRATION				
Did not migrate	58%	(1193)	27%	(419)
Did migrate	51	(248)	33	(87)

TABLE 12. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY (continued)

11. MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS: SUMMARY OF FACTORS INFLUENCING REFUGEE SELF-SUFFICIENCY*

	DATA FROM SPONSOR SAMPLE
Factors	Beta
Factors with Statistically Significant Impact:	
Case has full-time employees	.47
Larger case size	-.19
Refugees own a car	.16
Principal applicant's English fluency	.11
Case has part-time employees	.09
Recent year of arrival	-.05
Sponsor is same nationality as refugee	.04
Refugees are secondary migrants	-.03
Factors Without Significant Impact:	
Refugees are from Southeast Asia	-.01
Principal applicant is older	.00
Principal applicant is female	.00
MULTIPLE R	.62
MULTIPLE R^2	.38

* See footnote to Table 2, No. 11.

6. CWS Sponsors and Congregations Have Contributed an Estimated $133 Million in Cash, Goods and Services, and Time Over the Past Three and a Half Years

Fully 97% of sponsors reported contributions in cash, goods and services, or time to the refugees, with the total contribution to the case having a median cash value of $4,850. Extrapolating for the entire caseload from FY80 through the first half of FY83, CWS sponsors have contributed over $133,000,000 in cash, goods and services, and time to the 14,000 refugee cases resettled during this period.

Sponsors were asked to complete a form detailing contributions to the refugees by themselves and their congregations in the form of cash, goods and services, or time. Many sponsors (26%) said they could not give any estimates even though they had made contributions because they had not kept records and the time period covered stretched over several years. The following comments are typical:

> We have felt it is well nigh impossible to calculate in either $ or hrs the many efforts that were given to help our family. This sort of benevolence just doesn't come in dollars and cents nor in trying to figure hours.
>
> Obviously there have been innumerable hours of time donated to the girls and -- as with any high schoolers -- lots of chauffeuring. If we were to compute that at 20c a mile as you suggest, it might run into thousands.

> We had someone every day working with the family. One day someone would teach them cooking, another day English was taught, another day we worked on sewing, another day cleaning, etc. We got very close to the family and we still visit them once a week, just having coffee. They are our good friends. The children are doing very well in school -- we also had someone in charge of the education of the children. We gave very little money but a lot of time and that's the secret!!

Sponsors who were unable to put a figure on their contributions had to be omitted from the statistical analysis. Those who could estimate for some categories but not others are included, but the categories for which they could not give estimates were recorded as "zero." Thus, the analysis of contributions is clearly a low estimate of the actual contributions which sponsors and congregations have made since 1980. (Sponsors of new refugees are now being advised to keep such records and Refugee Resettlement Survey questionnaires are being sent to CWS sponsors on a regular basis after 90 days and one year.)

Rates of Contribution of Money and Time

As shown in Table 13, fully 97% of sponsors who could give figures reported contributions to the refugees they sponsored, with three-quarters giving cash, three-quarters donating goods and services, and 80% contributing their time. Among those contributing, the median average cash contribution was $1,000, while the value of contributed goods and services was estimated at a median of $1,200. The average amount of time contributed was 445 hours.

Almost all (90%) sponsors reported contributions for housing and other necessities, but about three-quarters also contributed toward the refugees' transportation needs, and about half

TABLE 13. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO REFUGEES BY SPONSORS AND CONGREGATIONS

	Cash Contributions		Cash Value of Goods & Services		Contributed Time in Hours			All Contributions	
	% Who Gave	Median Average Given	% Who Gave	Median Average Given	% Who Gave	Median Average Given	$ Value	% Who Gave	Median Average Given
1. Housing & other necessities	69%	$714	71%	$500	60%	50 hrs	$250	90%	$1300
2. Transportation	31%	$120	31%	$1500	57%	396 hrs	$1980	72%	$2150
3. Medical, Dental	28%	$200	22%	$250	40%	20 hrs	$100	55%	$250
4. Language Training	10%	$100	14%	$100	46%	69 hrs	$345	50%	$375
5. Employment	9%	$150	10%	$ 70	45%	20 hrs	$100	48%	$125
6. Adjustment Counseling	4%	$ 98	7%	$100	45%	30 hrs	$150	46%	$150
7. Education	11%	$100	9%	$ 80	29%	30 hrs	$150	34%	$200
8. Other	12%	$2997	8%	$1996	14%	243 hrs	$1215	24%	$2500
All Types of Contributions	77%	$1000	75%	$1200	80%	445 hrs	$2225	97%	$4850

GRAND TOTAL OF CONTRIBUTIONS, ACTUAL AND EXTRAPOLATED

Actual Reported by Sponsors Surveyed:	$2,841,259	$3,115,064	1,103,625 hrs for $5,518,125	$ 11,474,448
Extrapolated to All CWS Sponsors FY80-FY83:	$32,974,272	$36,337,928	12,791,250 hrs for $63,956,250	$133,268,450

Data on contributions are based on 1226 of 1659 sponsor questionnaires where the sponsor was able to make estimates of at least one category of contribution. Cash value of contributed time is calculated at the rate of $5 per hour. The median average is used rather than the mean because it is less susceptible to extreme values and provides a more typical figure. The median is computed only for cases where contributions were made.

contributed in the areas of medical and dental treatment, language training, employment, and adjustment counseling. About one-third contributed toward their education.

In the area of necessities, more sponsors reported contributing cash and goods and services than time, while in all other areas more contributions were made in terms of time. It should be noted that some sponsors summarized their contributions under "other" rather than attempting to distribute them to the appropriate categories (housing, transportation, etc.). Thus, the "other" category is probably overestimated and the other categories somewhat lower than they should be.

Estimating the Total Amount Contributed

Estimates of the total contributions of Church World Service sponsors and congregations from FY80 through the first six months of FY83 were obtained by projecting the data from the sample to the over 14,000 refugee cases in the total refugee caseload. For this purpose, the value of contributed time was estimated at $5 per hour. This analysis produced an estimated total contribution by sponsors of over $133,000,000 for the years studied. This figure includes contributed cash of $32,974,272, goods and services valued by sponsors at $36,337,928, and 12,791,250 hours of time, valued (at $5 per hour) at $63,956,250.

Because of the many sponsors who could not give any estimates of their contributions, and because of those who could estimate only for certain categories, even this estimate of

$133,000,000 is low. Nevertheless, it shows an enormous effort on the part of sponsors and congregations to assist in refugee resettlement.

7. Recommendations for Improved Refugee Resettlement

Refugees Need Time to Adjust

Time and again, sponsors commented that it takes time for refugees to get on their feet. Our survey repeatedly confirmed that it took a few years for refugees to achieve full-time employment, and, as a result, self-sufficiency. Based on these results, we are firmly convinced that it is unrealistic to determine the success of the refugee program based on a 90-day or even a one-year adjustment period. The evidence demonstrates that the employment, self-sufficiency and public assistance rates for refugees shortly after arrival do not reflect their long-term contributions as self-sufficient, tax-paying residents, and ultimately citizens. This survey shows that all of these indicators improved significantly over a period of several years.

Given the improvement in all these areas over just a three-year period, it would be interesting to see an even longer-term study of refugees' adjustment. We recommend that such a study be undertaken. In the meantime, we urge that assessments of refugees' adjustment and the refugee program's success take fully into account the fact that meaningful resettlement requires a few years, not a few months.

Continue the Public and Private Partnership

As evidenced by our findings on contributions by sponsors to refugee resettlement, the per capita grant and other government resources made available for resettlement have sparked a massive "matching grant" from the private sector. Both sectors' contributions are essential for the on-going success of the program. Taxpayers and government officials should rest assured that their support of the refugee program is money well spent on two counts.

First, individuals and local church communities are matching that support and making government funds go much further than they would alone. Second, the refugee resettlement program is succeeding. Refugees are achieving self-sufficiency and becoming contributing members of our society.

Even the findings on the use of public assistance -- probably the most controversial issue -- are encouraging. They reveal that 93% of refugee cases have no one on full cash assistance three years after arrival, and only 1% of refugees who are unemployed and not seeking employment are doing so because they are using public assistance. Most refugees who use public assistance of any kind use it as it was intended by the Refugee Act to be used -- as transitional assistance for a relatively short period of time.

The three-way partnership between the public sector, the private sector and the refugees is working and should continue.

Strengthen English Training and Job Training

Our survey confirmed that the refugees' mastery of English strongly correlates with higher rates of employment and lower rates of public assistance use. Lack of English was by far the most commonly cited barrier to self-sufficiency. While most refugees are learning functional English over time, certain groups were identified as having special needs. Refugees from Southeast Asia, for example, are likely to be less fluent in English than refugees from other areas. A few sponsors noted with gratitude the positive results of the overseas ESL programs for these groups. Our survey shows that special attention to Southeast Asian refugees' language needs is justified.

The special problems of refugees who are illiterate in their own languages (some of which have no written form) and who need a substantial transition period from isolated, rural life to a radically different U.S. setting need further study. Intensive ESL and acculturation may be more appropriate than early employment in these cases. As one sponsor wrote:

> On the advice of the local CWS office we obtained employment for the father in a relatively short period of time. This proved to be a costly error. The only job we could locate was burnishing brass hardware at $3.35-3.75 p.h. and though B-- stayed with the job and was considered a very fine worker, he never had a chance to learn English. He always attended English classes for 2 years but was too tired to make satisfactory progress...
>
> If we had it to do over again we would have had the father and mother spend full time learning English and then sought employment for them. As it was, they have dead-ended themselves very thoroughly. This was a family -- illiterate, unskilled, from the Laos countryside where living was comparatively easy...

Additional research also needs to be done on refugees at the other end of the spectrum with advanced skills or professional training who may be better served by intensive English and recertification training than by early entry-level employment. One congregation described their successful experience with a refugee doctor which resulted from the following approach:

1. Not requiring the husband to go to work until the English skills required for his prior profession were learned.
2. He was required to attend classes 5 days a week all day.
3. Then, we allowed him to volunteer 32 hours a week in his future occupation until they felt he was hireable. (A total of 3 months with no income after 3 months of total schooling with no income.)

Age and sex barriers to learning English are significant. They both contribute to and derive from the isolation of the elderly and women in the home. An ESL program which narrowly focuses on the male potential "breadwinner" further exacerbates the problem of uneven development of English fluency within the family. CWS has supported special English programs for women in the home as well as the family-based "Let's Learn Language" program for yeaars in an attempt to address these special needs. These programs have demonstrated that women and the elderly can learn English if it is made accessible.

We urge the government also to adopt an approach to ESL that takes the entire family into account. Without this approach the divisions within families due to differences in English ability heighten family tensions, culture shock and general adjustment problems. Without this perspective, the mothers who are now at home with children will remain unemployed even when the children are older and even if they want to work because of their lack of English skills. This will have a long-term negative impact on the women, their families and the refugee community as a whole.

Vocational training was the second most often cited barrier to self-sufficiency and service needed for upgrading of employment. Since the study was not designed to determine detailed service needs, but rather to make general assessment of refugees' well-being, we are not able at this time to make any specific recommendations on job training other than to point out the need for and importance of this service.

Conclusion

Refugees are making it on their own in the United States today. Over time they are getting jobs, becoming self-sufficient and moving off public assistance. Local sponsors and church communities make huge contributions to this effort which are bearing fruit in successful refugee adjustment. Given sufficient time, a continuation of the private/public partnership and the strengthening of English and job training, refugees can make an even smoother transition in the years to come. Church World Service looks forward to continuing to aid refugees in their progress from sponsorship to self-sufficiency.

We have appended an extensive selection of refugee and sponsor comments on resettlement in order to give the reader a more personal feel for the quality of this experience.

APPENDIX A

REFUGEES COMMENT ON THE RESETTLEMENT EXPERIENCE

Refugees Comment on the Resettlement Experience

The following are a representative sampling of comments by refugees selected from among the hundreds of surveys received. Minor spelling and punctuation corrections have been made to facilitate your reading.

Advice for Refugees from Refugees

My experience to success in the new life at the United States of America are:

Learning English as much as you can
Studying
Be independent
Be confident
Be friendly
Try to use English everywhere
Work hard

and be happy.

In the world all people need:

1. Job
2. Money
3. Patience
4. Good name
5. Skill

If we have Job-money-patience-good name and skill and religion we can help the poor people in the world like Church World Service does every time to help the poor people in the world.

First of all. I think the refugees have to have a lot of patience in order to reach a successful resettlement.

If small failures are met in the new life here or if some of the small needs are not to be right away satisfied, never be discouraged.

Study, as much as possible, and the most important was for me to put in my job my highest potential, improve always my performance on my job duties and my skills, and never feel self-sufficient. It's always place and time for better.

I was led by these ideas and up to now, in a relatively short period of time, I got a higher and higher position where I'm working, and I got a good appreciation from the leaders of the department where I work.

I can't say my resettlement was successful or not. But I thought if we want to be successful, we have to learn everything: English lesson, career, how to live in this society and we have to know at least the basic laws of each state where we live to avoid breaking law; try to get along with American life and the wise saying "In Rome, do as Roman does."

Refugee's Advice for the Voluntary Agencies

After about more than two years in the USA, considering my present situation, I could not say whether I have been successful or not in my resettlement. However, I would say that the refugees need more help from Voluntary Agencies as well as from the other organizations to overcome the difficulties in their new lives where everything is quite different to them. Of course, they have to help themselves first before they can rely the aid from the agencies.

I have met many refugees families living in N-- Y-- in a very discouraging situation. They are almost completely isolated, having a very hard time in everyday life.

I would think that more training, orientations are needed to adjust them to a new life. Moreover, the placement office should be more active, for instance, locate the skill workers and find them the appropriate employer because I have met many technical workers (electrician, mechanic) living in welfare because they could not or did not know how to find the suitable job.

It Takes Time to Succeed

I would like to say one thing like when we first came we did not have even one penny. But we did it. Now we have house, cars, and job. Our children are in school.

I think if refugee who comes in USA is willing to work hard and save money, that he or she will make it.

We would love to say thank you!!! for all the nice American people who have been helping us. We always feel like Church World Service is our Lord.

Praise the lord, my resettlement is very successful. I came June 6, 1981; I started work June 8, 1981; I changed 6 jobs since I came. As a matter of fact America is not Land of Honey and Money, but I changed myself to be a machine, working day and night, competing with different kind of people in different kind of job. My dream comes true: now I am self support.

I feel my resettlement was successful, and now I am on my own (for more than one year). After I came I was living in my sponsor's apartment (Mrs. M--_. It was a big help. Now I am renting an apartment--high rent $495. I am making about $14,000 in B-- as an accountant. (I enclosed my resume.) In present time I am looking for a better job in the accounting field. I had several interviews for the jobs between $20,000 - 30,000. Hopefully I will be able to get such a job. My present job is in such a range but because I was newcomer without American work experience, I was glad to get my present salary.

We, as a family, feel that our resettlement is very successful, and we are eternally grateful to the Church World Service for helping us.

We arrived in C-- on 10-29-79, stayed there 2 months, did not like the extreme cold climate, and moved down to B-- on 1-2-80. I got a temporary job as assistant manager in a fast-food restaurant, and my wife worked as a nursing assistant, and we sent our 4 daughters who could hardly speak English to school.

Then we relocated to S-- August 1980. We got some aid for 3 months from the state, took whatever jobs we could and managed to survive.

I am now studying for my license in casualty insurance. My wife and the two big girls are working as electronic assemblers in A--, Inc. The two big girls are full-time college students, the 3rd girl is in the 9th grade and the youngest girl is in the 5th grade.

We still have some debts remaining to pay (house and 2 cars, and of course W.C.C.) But in 2 to 3 years we should be in good shape financially. We are very happy to be here and soon will be U.S. citizens. Thank the Lord.

I'm so pleased to receive your Church World Service Survey on Refugee Resettlement. I'm happy to tell you about my family activity. We came to United States in March 31, 1980 sponsored by U-- Methodist Church, W--, C--.

First year we went to school to learn English as a second language and went to CETA training program, training a career clerical machinist about 1½ year in CETA.

After that we find a job ourself. I myself work for the state of C-- Unemployment Compensation in N--, C-- as clerk typist. And my husband works in Dictaphone company in N-- also as machinist and continued going to school in S-- Technical College to learn more about machine and get a better career. We are independent; we earned enough to support our family and my two children. They are happy in school.

Good Sponsors Are Essential for Good Resettlement

My sponsor's family was very experience and hearted. They chose a good location for us to settle (safe place and nice neighborhood). They took good care for us mentally and physically. Whenever we needed, they came immediately. They asked our neighbors care for us too. Our neighbors showed us where to go shopping, where were the post office, library, places we couldn't go at night. One gave and showed us how to grow vegetables, to make jam etc. Other found an English teacher who came to our house twice a week to teach us English, and found part-time job for us to get extra money, or came to our house to see what we need and bought and repaired for us.

I have friends who encourage me to continue to celebrate my own cultured traditions as well as begin to integrate into the larger community.

...I've very good sponsor. They help me to get a job. Sent me to school, and I got one car donated from the member of church.

We came to M-- on December 1980. We arrived in G-- airport at night. It was very cold and snow that we never had it like that before. We didn't have nothing with us when we got to Z--. Then we have church that sponsor our family had helped us to pay for the house and food for six months. After that we became self-sufficient. We are very happy that we can come to United States.

My resettlement was successful because my sister who sponsored me took a very good care of me by meeting at airport and that we live together in the same apartment. She helped me with taking to school, shopping and many other places.

She helped me by going to hospital and showing me how to use bus, train, etc.

She also helped me to look for a job.

We are satisfied living with our sponsor because our sponsor has done many things to help us, and we appreciate it very much. They have helped us very much with English and learning American customs which is very important. Also they are helping us to become independent which we want very much. We still need their help occasionally. We get lonely and homesick sometimes, but are happy with our sponsor.

My family are very happy to be here. In the past 2 years C-- Methodist Church has been helpful my family a lot. I will never forget Minister H-- and Rev. S--, but they have moved. I am very cry when they are not here.

But right now, C-- have new minister. I don't understand them. I feel alone. I am still looking for job; my wife have job but not enough to take care my family ($3.35/1 hour).

The Church World Service as the group in W-- are doing very well to my family. But I am very awfully sorry that I am not with them because I have moved out to C-- to live close to my relative and the friends of mine. Now I don'thave no sponsors; I got a lot of problems; I decide to move back to live with my sponsors in W--.

Refugees' Own Efforts Are Crucial to Successful Resettlement

Though it is not easy to be a refugee and build a new home in a country where there is a big gap in development and culture, it didn't take me long time to adjust myself to this new way of life for the following reasons:

(1) The warm welcome and great hospitality I received from the church sponsors, and the kindness and endless efforts of every individual member of this church.
(2) Patience and realization of the world problem are my two big tools which enable me to accept even the worst experience in my life, i.e. being a graduate nurse to work as janitor or to hold unskilled job.
(3) I have been a refugee and homeless for more than 2/3 of my age, so I see life simply as it is.

I feel my resettlement is successful for I am able to get the peace which I had been looking for a long time.

I believe my resettlement is successful because I accepted the fact that I'm a refugee and seek freedom. I must learn the language and American culture to better my future and to be realistic about everything, and not to expect everything will come my way without working hard at it. With this attitude every refugee will be a success in America. And I thank God for this opportunity.

My resettlement in the U.S. is successful in that I am now free to pursue my contemplations and develop my potential and take advantage of the opportunities available in this country.

It has not been easy for me to accept the permanence of my expatriation, but I hope that that struggle will soon dissolve. I hope to complete my college education in about 3 years and fully support myself and be a full participant in society. To strive to do so would not have been possible if it had not been for your charitable effort in helping me settle in this great country. I am grateful that I can sit down and write this success story.

My family thank you for your help very much with good resettlement.

Now my family is low salary, but we are working hard. I think few more year we will be better.

"Everyone Is Happier Than Before"

I have more freedom and better life style.

We are all appreciative for your careness of the refugees. Right now my family, every one, is doing great! The jobs are fine, but we are still looking for the better jobs and we'll continually live in this country. We all get used to the living of United States and seems like every one is happier than before.

Since I will graduate from a university with Computer Science Engineering degree soon, and since my wife who finished here college in computer science major will get a green card very soon, both of us will probably get jobs which will be able to support us well. I hope that my future will be bright and fulfilling.

Finding and Keeping a Job

My name is K--, and I'm the principal applicant. I have 11 years experience in barbering and a master barber license in I--, I--. I will be able to take good care of a business, but still have trouble with finances.

We both have been working during the past three years, except my 5½ months of unemployment, since Nov. 1982 to May 1983, a bitter experience I never will to repeat. Our earnings are of medium value. We haven't arrived (touched) our appropriate level of work and earning yet. We hope will do this next years. It depends upon our ability to improve our English and to accomodate in full with the new style of life (for us) in this country.

Recently (last year) we began courses at B-- University in order to complete our skills (to get a master degree in Mechanical Engineering). We are both mechanical engineers from Roumania, but here we are considered just bachelor degree, according to American standards.

Since I have been in the U.S. three years, I already changed ten kinds different jobs. My current job is civil engineer draftsman. I studied school about three years, and worked part-time jobs in the past. I find out life in America is hard to survive for people who had no preparation to come in U.S. Especially the barrier language caused a lot of trouble.

Inefficiency of refugee employment service makes me depressed. Need lively people to introduce employers for job interviewing.

Most of refugees had and have a same problem: language barrier.

Most of U.S. employers think that Asian refugees are likely not able to do job satisfactorily in this technically advanced country. They want to hire us only with a low wage.

Thank you very much for your help. Our family resettlement was successful. After the first 3 months using public assistance, we found jobs for both of us (our family has I, my wife and a daughter who was 4½ years old when we first come). We haven't used any public assistance since then (February 80) until last month (July 83). I had been in and out of job many times. I think because my English was not enough, and I did not have enough training for a job. Now, I am a student at the University of T--. My major is Electrical Engineering.

We satisfied. My sponsor and church people provided the furniture and rented the house for my family, but the one thing they hadn't help us to look for a job. We know they are kind people, but it seemed to shame them to bring us to interview for job. All number of family get the job was ourself hunted.

Inspite of the problems I have, I feel my resettlement is successful. I think the problems are normal when somebody starts from "0." That's why I don't claim more. The only thing I ask for is more help for my family to join me here.

We weren't sure that our settlement is fully successful. However, we will even try harder to make life with more determination, more confidently.

I hope you can help some other people to learn more English and job skill. At S--, they cannot had enough school to give more people to learning. Many people like seem me that must to work at a lowest wages because we are poor English.

Life in this country is very expensive and very difficult but I appreciate what has been done for me.

I am working more than 60 hours each week, but do not make enough money to meet all my expenses. Because of my hours I cannot attend English classes. Also have problem with high cost of medical care. Have received some routine clinic services, but must go to private doctors for illnesses. My job provides me no health insurance.

I have not used any public assistance except that I had medicaid for several months. I also received six months of rental assistance from the church and have been helped by my brother and brother-in-law.

I have had a good opportunity to get my job while others haven't. They just want go to work instead of receiving public assistance, but they can't find out any job. Almost of refugees need to help to find a job.

I'm now working for General Relief Program because I can not get the kind of a job I want. I have looked for a job long time before, but I can't get a job. The reason I can't get a job because I didn't have experience in the United States and lack of job in my area. (My profession is airplane mechanic and machinist.)

I'm in the U.S.A. almost eight (8) months and I try all the time to find a job, but I can't find!! because they ask all the time for experience. I am 20 years old, but I saw people like 16- or 15-year old girls who are working. Don't think they all had experience, but they have connections. All my hopes was in the new S-- (store), and even I went to the unemployment office, and they answered that I don't have experience to sell. But I think I have more experience than one 15 years old girl!!

I am glad I came but I don't speak English. I can't find a job which I've had training for. My sponsor has moved but I don't know where.

Now the work I have doesn't pay enough to meet my needs. Only one person is working to supply the needs of a family of 5.

I was sponsored by Mrs. L-- and have been in the U.S.A. since late March 1981. One month after my resettlement in W--, I got a job in the I-- Plant as "lead wire spooler." Five months later, business went down quickly and I was laid off at the same time with two thirds of my fellow workers. I made subsequently nearly twenty applications but job was really few and far between. Almost all my relatives are living in C--. And, as you know it, I moved in late February 82 to the very western state.

Attitudes Towards Public Assistance

There are two things: advantages and disadvantages for us:

(1) Advantages:
- We have freedom in the United States.
- We are able to go to school.
- We have been aided by social services and Church World Service.
- We can improve our hobbies and skills in the United States.

(2) Disadvantages:
- We have lived here for one year and we have been in school so we cannot get a job now; we are worrying about that because there are only six more months our cash assistance will be cut off.

Living upon welfare is a shame for me. I am looking for a position in a post office or in the education system of C-- in order to better living conditions. I believe that, sooner or later, I will reach my goal, a so simple one to everybody.

An Ethnic Community Is Very Important

It has been successful, because my father went to work at once and has been employed at the same place for over 3 years. The resettlement has been difficult because there are no other Vietnamese in the area and my parents are very lonely.

He doesn't work because he has no hands and he has no wife. Two sons care for him and go to school. They have goal to get good education in the U.S. (written by his father)

I am writing this as Y--'s friend. He cannot write except to pay his bills with his checks where he can copy. Family has 1 child, born after arrival. The wife has obtained a hearing aid and had cataract surgery. One son has had reconstructive eardrum surgery. They are doing fine--except there is no other M-- tribal people in our area. Four sons in school. Mother not progressing, father doing OK, but hesitant to use English. But he's very intelligent and ambitious.

Hard to say it was successful. We are self-sufficient, but I am worrying about our future. We did not get any Medical Assistance in the beginning, and when I got my first permanent job with employee policy, it was slightly too late. Now, our medical expenses even though our insurance company pays 50% of them, do not let us get any savings.

We both are 45, coming over to the United States 22 months ago without any knowledge of English language. We really very appreciate what our sponsor taught us during first three months. It gave us some basic knowledge and let us get first simple jobs. My wife started as a saleswoman in the dress shop; I started as a handyman, both part-time.

In some time I prepared myself to take the Engineer-in-Training exam. I took it, and I pass it successfully. It was 6th month of our stay over here. In the 9th month I got a job as a steel detooler for $8/hour. Some time my wife got so sick that she cannot work any more. After getting some surgery, we decided she will take some classes at P-- College to improve her language skill and get a profession. So far, she is doing very well, and I am preparing myself to take "Professional Engineer" exam at October of this year.

Our resettlement was not quite successful. However, we manage to stand on our feet even though we didn't get much help from our sponsor. Currently I'm the only one working because my father can't find any job that he can do. Also his English is not efficient.

Anyway, we never stop trying to get a job and get a better living. We appreciate your help by being our sponsor.

I am very pleased about our life here in U.S.A. We are all very happy to live in freedom and democracy.

Despite that our sponsor did not help us a bit, the omnipotent God help us to surpass all critical moments of our life here in the USA.

NOTE: Surveys in which refugees or sponsors indicated a need for assistance were immediately referred to the CWS Social Services department.

APPENDIX B

SPONSORS COMMENT ON THE RESETTLEMENT EXPERIENCE

Sponsors Comment on the Resettlement Experience

The following are a representative sampling of comments by sponsors selected from among the hundreds of surveys received.

The Importance of a Good Sponsor

Properly done, we feel refugee sponsorship is an intensive, long-term project. Too many refugees whom we see thru our freindship with the C--'s seem to have been taken out of the frying pan and dropped into the fire--strange language; strange culture; angry, resentful Americans; no way to support themselves; no opportunity to grow food for themselves or to forage for bodily necessities; a society where life is very expensive--you must have money for so many things. If every refugee family could have a caring American family in close regular contact with them, watching for problems and dealing with them (or rather, helping thre refugees deal with them) as they arise, the refugees could generally adjust to their new culture more quickly and far more adequately.

I would not advise any church to become involved in a refugee resettlement project unless they are prepared to stay involved over a period of at least two years, if the family chooses to stay in the community. I had heard or read that it might be perhaps a six-month involvement until the family should be pretty much on their own. This might be true in the case of highly motivated, well educated persons from a western background, who will be able to find employment quickly and become adjusted with unusual speed. In the case of this family, with the need for additional training, and the happy opportunity for it through the CETA program, the adjustment period has been extended. Now, three years later, there are still occasionally times when counsel is asked for, and although the relationship with the church people is no longer one of dependency, there are still times when special attention to specific needs of the family is called for.

Even though a church has an active, well-organized committee effort to carry the responsibility for the resettlement process, there needs to be a small core group, a couple, or two to four persons, who will take the major responsibility, and who will be prepared to give major time to the refugees for a year, and who will be prepared to stay in touch as needed for a longer period of time. Perhaps this would not be true in a community where there is already a strong, established group of persons from that country who will take responsibility for the integration of the newcomers into their community.

Sponsors Receive as Much as They Give

> Sponsoring these families has been a great trust God has given us to guide but not lead them in their settlement. We are the receivers not the Vietnamese families. (emphasis in original)

> We feel it is rewarding to help others who have been through so much pain and suffering. They are very thankful to be here and to have our help. It is also good for the church to have some people who come from a different culture so we can realize what we face in taking the gospel to the world, and to realize our way is not the only way to do things. It makes us have to decide what is universally true for all people and what we have culturally added to Christianity which is not necessary.

Over-all, it has been a joyful experience. We have increased in our appreciation for and sensitivity to a culture other than our own. We have discovered new dimensions to Christian service. We have uncovered depths of patience we had not suspected.

This was a community project done through the Rotary Club, churches and citizen contributions....It has been a good, joyous experience and our community is better with them here and better for having made it possible.

They are very appreciative and have already contributed so much love and friendship. If I weren't 62 I'd consider another family but my own 2 daughters and their families + these + my Mission work with the Laos is about all I'm up to.

Sponsors Who Are Committed to On-going Resettlement

For my family their friendship is invaluable. We have learned first hand what it means to really suffer, survive and move on by listening to their stories and sharing their life. My children have learned that differences do exist, but they do not have to be threatening and we can be friends. They have given much to us; despite the frustrations and disappointment we would definitely sponsor a family again.

It should also be noted that our sponsorship of K-- and his family led to our direct sponsorship of two other families of his relatives. It also has led to an indirect sponsorship of nine additional families who were sponsored first by others in other parts of the country and who eventually moved to R--. That's a total of 75 people!

Our church has now co-sponsored or assisted well over 100 refugees from Southeast Asia in addition to housing English classes for 50 students every morning. We have seen all types--most of them pretty special people.

Relatives as Sponsors

He lives with another refugee family which have really helped him, but I have no way to evaluate their assistance! It is not so much Dollars and Cents as that they care.

The refugees named on the survey were family members of a refugee family already self-sufficient in the U.S. For this reason very minimal assistance was necessary. The original family (H-- and T--) arrived in March of 1981 sponsored by Congregational Church, M--, M--. These people arrived with nothing and did require intensive help and contributions. In the ensuing year and a half they became self-sufficient and were quite capable of "sponsoring" the 3 refugees this survey covers.

The refugees in question here arrived after the rest of the family who were sponsored by an elderly uncle who knows no English. The "sponsor" and his wife both work minimum wage jobs and have two children (2 & 1 yrs.) and could barely help with any monetary support. I am the only one (married into the family this year) that can speak or write fluently in English except for 3 school-age children that are cousins. I know many families like theirs and think you might get a better response in your survey if you used very simple English.

The Special Relationship Between Sponsors and Refugees

I've heard many sad stories, grief for other family members, a heart-rending homesickness I cannot fathom. I've heard the flight stories of other family members.

They have heard some of my problems, shared my sorrow and reached out to me. I was always asking them, "What time is it?" when we were keeping so many appointments and somehow a friend in Japan sent a lovely gold watch--I didn't have a watch--for Christmas '82.

We were supportive throughout the principal's illness and death and in the following months, when emotional problems confronted the widow. Their relationship to the church was significant in that they requested a service at the church and burial from the church even though a Hmong memorial service of their own was held at a gathering elsewhere the previous day. The evening prior, at their request, the minister and I had spent almost two hours at their home with several of the male brothers and cousins, discussing death, God, Jesus Christ, etc. in terms of the Hmong culture and the Christian faith. Theyare eager to learn and to have us understand their concepts and culture. Most are Christian, but still trying to reconcile the two cultures.

The family is Muslim, of course. They do not worship with us. However, several of us keep in real close touch with them. We get them over to the church from time to time so people won't forget them. Mr. H will teach about the Muslim faith to a Sunday School class in a few weeks.

We were the first sponsors of Vietnamese refugees in our area and made some mistakes we tried to help the following sponsors avoid. We did not outline a program where they would eventually take over rent payments and by the time they could afford it we didn't know how to approach the subject.

From the beginning, their experience has been monitored by a committee of loving but firm people who gave all the help needed but always pressed for self-sufficiency. It was helpful for T-- and K-- to live in a home where they had living space to themselves but could experience normal homelife in the U.S.A. (bill paying, grocery shopping, voting, etc.). I recommend that such a situation go on no longer than 3 months, however, because a longer time makes them accustomed to a lifestyle higher than they can probably maintain on their own.

Sponsors' Contributions Are Hard to Put into Dollars and Cents

I received the survey for five refugees. I am sorry but I cannot fill them, because I kept no evidence of contribution with money and of time donated. For some of them, I paid from my pocket the rent for two, three months or more. Also I have given cash for living. Never you told me that you need such evidence. Now I can not be a liar to put some figures on the paper. Some of them arrived here now four years ago and they moved from their first address and left no address. Now when theyare self-sufficient having their job and don't need my help and because they are not baptists they never visit our church, so I know nothing about them.

I am glad that I could help them in time of need.

I am very sorry that I can not fill the survey.

Resettlement of this Vietnamese refugee has been accomplished, but it was not too easy a process. Initially, the church sponsored two unrelated single men, thinking that they could share housing, transportation, and meet mutual needs, which was not the case. This one is gregarious; his partner reclusive. This one was unmotivated to learn the language, the other attended class regularly. This one sometimes got drunk, the other meditated alone....

In time we found a single man who agreed to take a 2 bedroom apt. so they could live together, and the church signed a year's lease....However, Second plan failed also. The resident alien socialized whenever he was not working, so this man became isolated. He had no job, no friends, no place to go, and became depressed....Third housing plan succeeded. A fine Vietnamese family man spoke to us saying he had such compassion on him that he would gladly assume full responsibility for room, board, work, and Americanization, if we agreed to let him move ten miles closer to town.

(After nine months,) T-- is now employed as 7/15/83.... T-- is only making $4.00 per hour but is with a company that will move him up fast. After 3 weeks of work he will receive a $1.00 an hour increase. We are supplementing his salary with $75 per week. They pay all their utility bills, food and clothing.

Refugees Who Are Succeeding

Our experience has been beautiful!! Clearly ordained by God. Our refugees have been well received and quite successful in adapting. They have all been employed from the date of receiving Social Security numbers except for one who was pregnant and still desires to stay at home.

They have separated into 3 families which is their natural division and 2 of the families have purchased homes. All 3 have cars. One family has 2 cars. There has been NO federal money excep for about 3 weeks of unemployment compensation for 1 young man in a layoff.

Someone brought our successful sponsorship to the attention of President Reagan and he sent us a letter of commendation. Thank you for helping us in a successful effort.

The T-- family was a perfect case. The parents went immediately to work packaging shrimp (similar to the shrimp food preparation they had done in Vietnam). They work seven days a week, year 'round, and even at low wages have saved around $15,000 toward a house.

We learned they were a family of means and even had servants in Viet Nam before they became Boat People. C-- had an electric shop and could repair electrical appliance. His wife was the shop bookkeeper. We got C-- a job with a T.V. Repair Man where he was very successful except for language barrier....

Always grateful for what we were doing but very proud and independent C-- loved to fix church members T.V., record players, recorders and small appliances always without pay.

I believe the success owes largely to the family members themselves.

Within 45 days Mr. N-- let us know he needed no more financial aid. He had been employed as a draftsman by one of our members in a local company.

R-- has been the easiest of the eight Ethiopian refugees that we sponsored in 1980....R-- began a college program at M-- College in the fall of 1981. She found it a bit too difficult for her....The following year she transferred to a community college which has a good program of English as a second language. She is now doing better in her studies. Since she is going to school, she holds only part time employment (both as a teller in a bank--summer only--and as a bookkeeper for a clothing store). She now aspires to a position in business.

Yes, the L-- family is a prime example of an excellent adjustment to a new life....The husband, K--, is presently in training for small business techniques. He has purchased and is using gem cutting and polishing equipment in establishing his own small business. The initial loas for equipment-purchase was granted through the Diocesan Social Concerns Committee.

Four months after they arrived, they were totally self-sufficient. They may have been on food stamps a month. They have bought a new car (about a year ago) in addition to the house, which is very nice. I only wish I could manage as well as they have.

The couple indicated above has its own particular success story....Following an extensive investigation into his supposed "retardation," developmental experts confirmed his potential for training. We were able to get him into a vocational training program (now for 1 year) at the Assoc. for Retarded Citizens Center through O.V.R. funding. We feel that nowhere else could A-- have gotten this quality of service. He is very pleased with himself and his progress. His wife, who came with a very limited educational background, has been attending English classes since her arrival. They are both very independent and plan to work eventually. A-- will be placed in a job after training. Eventually they would like to have a child to replace the girl who died en route from V.N.

CWS Resources and Sponsor Orientation

The manager told me he could advance W-- more if he would learn to speak better English. All of us have been urging him to work hard on his English and speak it more frequently in the home. I got a set of tapes from CWS to help them to learn English as a second language. They listen to them in the evenings on their cassette player.

We are teaching him to drive--which proves to be rather exciting. We truly have enjoyed helping them adjust to the U.S. and you Church World Service have done your best in preparing us to help them. We appreciate what you've done for us.

When Tragedy Strikes

You have already been notified of the murder of the mother on June 10, 1982. This drama is now behind us and the murderer has been convicted and sent to prison for life. The incident, of course, had very serious effects on the progress of our refugee toward self-sufficiency. The M-- Social Services came forward promptly and are, currently, providing the living requirements of the family. S-- requested to be released from our sponsorship and he has devoted full time to the care of his two children.

In November 1982, M-- died unexpectedly in the middle of the night. He is one of many whose deaths have been, are being studied by the National Disease Control Center in Atlanta. A number of young Cambodian males have died without explanation and the autopsies do not indicate any definitive cause of death.

Fortunately, the school system had some insurance which has enabled the family to maintain self-sufficiency. T-- has changed employment and now works for the R-- School System. The congregation assisted for several months with the rent and utilities until the insurance programs could be processed; this was delayed a number of weeks because the county examiner would not issue the death certificate until further studies were conducted by the Disease Control Center in Atlanta.

In August 1982 M-- and T-- asked to meet with the Session and wanted to become members of this fellowship of faith. When I asked for his understanding of baptism (he had said that he had been baptized in a refugee camp on his way to the U.S.A.), he said, "God washed my past clean." For a person who went through the trauma of escape, the responsibility of being husband, father and son and who stood in a new nation and was seeing his world open, this statement has rung in our ears frequently since his death. We rejoice that we had shared the gift of life with him and continue to share with this family. It was a demanding ministry which nourished us with greater strength to meet the forthcoming demands.

Some Refugees Are Still Struggling to Make It

We felt that sponsorship was successful. Unfortunately refugees were without skills and had language difficulty, but most serious is lack of jobs for unskilled.

Refugees have applied themselves to school and vocational training, but unable to find employment as of this date.

They stayed here only a few months and then left to join D-- in C--....The whole family...has a truck canteen business and a liquor store. They have bought a house.... There seems to be much friction within the family, mostly about money and the business and the "lack of respect" which the younger ones have for the older ones. It's not Vietnam and life styles have changed--especially for the younger which forces it to change for the older ones who resist change. But life goes on-----

As for the part of the family which remains here--- It is really a success story. T-- has just completed his first year in Psychiatric Residency at N-- C-- Baptist Hospital/B-- G-- School of Medicine here. They received food stamps for a couple of months when they first came and medicaid but never any cash. The church helped them with rent, food, utilities, etc. for five months and they have been self-supporting since that time.

How come you ask only about the one that has done OK?

Yes with P-- there were 3 others C--, A-- and N--.

Each went to work immediately but before Jan 1 '82 they all left except P--. Then later also P-- went to C--, O-- where the others went. D-- and P-- left owing Rent and $200 to me and landlord G--. D-- and P-- would not work at different jobs offered them. F-- worked in Auto Repair Shop but want to go to C--. I think he is doing OK. Heard his wife came.

Then P-- was working for G-- as maintenance man in Mobile Home Park left in middle of night after running up G--'s phone bill calling Romania about $2500.00 of long distance phone bills. That was Spring '82--then low and behold C-- came back to G-- in Spring 83 worked for construction company for 2 weeks. Then he quit and went back to work for G--. G-- forgave him provided a place to live and full time work. P-- said he went to C--, N-- Y--, worked bought and sold cars went to F-- and L--. Said O-- was where he wanted to stay. He is a mechanic, truck driver and tractor operator. G-- loves him like a son.

N-- I heard went to Romania.

C-- was here in G-- with P-- but went to D--, T--, and P-- said he found out that P-- got in trouble in D--.

So some of the Romanians have done OK. Don't ask me about the Cubans. Most have left here thank God for protecting us.

I would say our sponsorship has been only moderately successful in the case of the M--'s. It has been tremendously interesting and challenging but VERY frustrating, as most of the practical help we have tried to give has not been followed through by them. Counseling on budgeting has not produced good handling of money. Use of their time has been erratic in terms of going to school or going after jobs....The church has tried very hard to steer the family to self-sufficiency, but some of their decisions are beyond our comprehension in terms of practicality.

Sometimes Things Don't Work Out Well

I have been asked by M-- to write you concerning our brief relationship with K--. He represents the 29th refugee from Southeast Asia this church has sponsored for resettlement, and he is the first one with which we have had serious problems. At our urging, Mrs. M-- found him a new location in D--.

I am sorry I can not give you information regarding the people mentioned in your letter. They left our family in March '81, even though we offered them a job in my daughter's house. They refused it, stating they wanted penions from the American government, equivalent to what they had in Romania. Since then, we did not maintain any relationship.

My experience was basically good and at times rewarding. However, after the sponsoree moved out into an apartment with his refugee sister and brother-in-law he began to be critical of our system of government and how things are done in this country. They also applied for public assistance and did not report honestly their assets and income from self-employment.

Was not able to accept authority. Did not want to use or learn English. Was interested only in spending income on alcohol. Was illiterate in own language and was a very poor subject to try & fit into the U.S. way of life.

We also found him a place to work in J--'s Auto Repair in S--, so he could learn the language and a trade, repairing cars. He stayed there three weeks. He wasn't satisfied. Then we tried to get him a job at G-- M-- in V--. I stayed in line for hours to get him an appointment and interview at G-- M-- but he did not show up.

This man came to U.S.A. expecting the very best--i.e. color TV, carpet, without working. The money from your agency was used for some clothing and he drank up the rest.

You have previously sent me an inquiry concerning S--. We sponsored here for only two (2) weeks when she abruptly left to go to N-- Y--. We have had no contact with her since her departure.

Our sponsorship of Ms. C-- was a very negative experience. She was our seventh refugee and we have not been able to stimulate interest since. I do not know if she is still in this country because she was considering returning to Roumania when she left here.

This refugee and his dependents moved without warning to C--. He was known to carry a gun and be at odds wtih other members of the Indochinese community. He lived in this community for only a few weeks.

Secondary Migration and the Need for Ethnic Community

S-- and R-- agreed that from the standpoint of the family, reunification in S-- would be very desirable. ...Mother, whose husband was killed by pirates enroute, still evidences some of the trauma of the past year. It would have been tragic for her and the children not to have had the support of the S-- relatives.

Several things were a real hindrance in making it "successful." Jobs in our area were scarce & disappearing at that time; the K--s were illiterate in their own language & had no English-speaking ability, making educational pursuits VERY slow; and there were no other Lao in this area so that the male member in particular became very "homesick" for Laotian company & relationships, hence, he eventually talked his wife and sister into moving to C-- to friends and relatives there. Actually his relatives in C-- discouraged the move because of scarcity of jobs there and within a week he regretted having made the move because he realized he lost some valuable help and support.

Any non-English-speaking refugee would have felt isolated here--for that reason they moved and we have been reluctant to try again.

They were a young, recently married couple, who moved to G-- to reunite with other family members. Their rapid departure was confusing to many in the congregation. Yet with a large population of Hmong in M--, a few miles south of L--, they are beginning to learn more about the K--'s culture, and how important it was for them to be with their families.

I ended up being involved with quite a group of Mien because most had left their sponsors to move closer to each other. Their clan ties are the strongest forces for these people and should be considered in future sponsorships.

The decision to move to B-- was not sudden; it was carefully planned....Mr. M-- had an offer, which he accepted after talking with his wife, of a job as an electrician at $10 an hour, considerably more than he was making here. He seemed certain that he would have a job for his wife. He had located an apartment larger than the one they were occupying here which would cost him only $240 a month rather than the $275 he was paying here. In short, he had a $20,000 job and a cheaper apartment....

The area they have moved into has a small Polish population by Northern standards, only 20,000 or so but that is approximately 19,900 more than R-- has. Why is this important? At their age they had a very small community of associates here and had little opportunity to speak with anyone who knew both languages well. In B-- they will be neighbors of numerous Poles who speak faultless English as well as faultless Polish. They checked on English-language classes taught at the local Catholic parish. The classes there are on three levels taught by volunteers fluent in both languages. They have the opportunity to learn grammar and vocabulary with far greater accuracy. Picture yourself trying to learn Polish from a Pole who speaks no English, in Poland.

We do feel the sponsorship of the L-- family was successful. Th--, H-- and daughter were well received and soon loved. They are a delightful family. We were sorry they were enticed by glowing reports from their extended family in H--, T-- regarding job opportunities, housing with one of the families and winter weather. Job opportunities did not materialize, living with another family did not work out and they were not told about summer heat.

Secondary Migrants Who Return to Their Sponsors

When the family arrived, the members flooded them with love. Language was a problem but that improved rapidly. The husband took a job in a furniture factory and the wife cared for the baby which was only three months old.

Because they were lonely, we frequently took them to visit Laotians in nearby W-/S-, including special events the Laotians celebrated. Still lonely, the family decided to move to L--, after having been in M-- nearly a year. Friends of the family lived there. This, of course, made some of the members angry but more of them were sad.

The move to L-- was short. No jobs were available there and they found that all Americans are not the same, so they called and asked if they could come home....

We accepted them back with open arms. The Job Committee found work for the husband at C-- Wood. While in L--, he learned to drive and with much help from one of our members he finally passed the driver's test here and bought a used car. A job opening came for his wife, so she put the baby in a day care center and went to work. They are now self-sustaining, except for the old house for which they pay no rent.

We were disappointed when they decided to move to S--. K-- was employed--over $600 per mo. take home pay--their living quarters were conveniently located and comfortable, their language training was going well, and the church was prepared to continue necessary support. I assume they left seeking the comradeship of more Laotians in S--, C--.

Because we begged them to stay here--two years ago--to no avail, when he has expressed a desire to return I have told him, if he returns, he must find employment, housing, etc., and employment and housing are in much shorter supply presently than when he left.

Secondary Migration and Public Assistance

We feel that our sponsorship was unsuccessful because this family...came to the U.S. to get schooling and Food Stamps etc. We would not let them apply for Food Stamps as we helped them. Also he had a job as soon as he arrived.

Immediately, upon arrival, they began to give us telephone numbers of family members in this country and talked with them. They never planned to stay--simply used the sponsorship to get to this country.

He worked two months--had $200 or $300 saved and left for grandparents in C--. I called Church World Service and other places to find if there was a way we could keep them until they could speak a little English, until their health forms came, and could make their way around. I was told there was nothing we could do.

If the L--s are on public ass't in C-- I feel it must be minimal because of the way they're so independent. Their main reason for moving to C-- was to be near close friends from Viet Nam, already established.

I feel our sponsorship was successful. We provided a springboard for the family, helped them through the initial problems but they did the rest. I know many church members felt that we invested in them and then they "took off" to C-- but to me their decision was healthy and independent.

The Long Road to a Good Job

Within a few weeks of arrival the husband (M--) had secured a job as night maintenance operator at a McDonald restaurant. Shortly thereafter he undertook living expenses for the most part while the church paid his rent & helped periodically in time of need.

M-- continued to work until September 1981 when he enrolled at K-- VoTech to take an electrical course--assisted by a Fed. Basic Ed. Opp. grant and state cash assistance as well as an allottment of food stamps.

In June 1982, after graduating with an "A" average, he obtained work in M-- W-- Service (repair) dept. where he has worked since that time.

He was a teacher in Laos; and has refused to take what he considers a menial job here, though his English is too poor for him to get a "white collar" job. We completely supported them (along with welfare) for about a year. Since then they have been living totally on welfare and food stamps, with occasional emergency assistance from a few in this church who have continued close contact.

Mr. P-- decided he would rather go to school full time rather than start a job....Our church voted to stop support (full) if Mr. P-- would not work....he decided to move to C-- where he heard you can go to school and stay on welfare. We tried to tell him he should maybe work days and try a couple of courses at nite as many people do this around here. We would surely help him with tuition etc. But Mr. P-- says he would be too tired after a day's work to go to school at nite.

Personally, I believe Mr. P-- will make the grade.... Reads a lot and because he has had some education in Cambodia, knows the benefits that go along with a good college background....He is not lazy and will work very hard to achieve his noble goals.

H-- (24) and L-- (23) were hard working and very thrifty. They wanted to get on their own financially as soon as possible. They started contributing to the house expenses in July 1981. H-- attended the CETA basic English program and then a Bookkeeping Program for one year and then worked for an accountant in M-- for two years. He was recently hired as bookkeeper for the M-- Bay Yacht Club with an increase in salary and good fringe benefits. He ahs been taking college courses at night at a local community college.

L-- attended the CETA English program for four months. Then the program was terminated in January 1982. She obtained a job with an educational video cassette company in P-- and is still working there.

I feel our sponsorship was a success. We've all enjoyed our friendship, and learned a lot from each other. I do feel that the Federal and State government's role was non-productive. They insisted, over my objections, that the family go on welfare when they came to S--. They have failed to provide sensible vocational training, and seem the regard the mien as unemployable. Most of the really useful programs of language training and self-help skills have been provided by the churches and the YWCA.

The welfare rules allowed this family to draw much more assistance than they need (in my opinion). Families with many young adults are overpaid. They bought a $1000 stereo-tape deck for New Years.

We found 2 wks. of full time work for her, but it so confused the public aid system that she's not likely to want a job again soon. The low wages she would make, and the lack of benefits would cause real hardship.

She is on ADC and we would like to encourage her to work. The youngest child is 4--oldest 14. The "system" discourages work and encourages live in boyfriends.

It was a large group of six, including very young children and a teenager. We had not planned on using welfare but it soon became obvious the breadwinner could not find a job that paid enough to support his family. He needed and got training at the Community College.

We also found full time employment for the father in an athletic club where his chances for advancement to $6.00 an hour were fairly good depending on the ability to learn English and develop into a Cook Helper.

However, the other elements of the extended family were not employed and had to move to C-- after their 18 mo. cash assistance expired in O-- and they did not qualify for O--'s single parent welfare. Within a few months the H-- family announced they were moving to C--, too, to be with the rest of the family. So despite being about 75% self-sufficient they moved to C-- and have been on welfare ever since to the best of my knowledge.

They were very excited to get off food stamps. It was wonderful to go in and be refused stamps because their income was too much. That was a real milestone for them--to be self-sufficient. Together they are now making more than I do alone.

We have not accomplished all that we wanted to with and for them. There are several reasons for this:

> There are just no jobs available in the P-- area. K--, the father, speaks very little English, has a stomach ulcer, and has to take medicine for T.B. to keep down infection of that disease. There is no way that he can do heavy laborious work. He has part time work around the grocer store in the neighbor in which he lives.

We have lovingly taken care of them for a year, and now we think the only thing to do is to have them apply for public assistance, food stamps, rent and utilities--in other words General Relief.

The family is most cooperative and want to be on their own, but under prevailing circumstances they can't.

Overseas Orientation--Mixed Reviews

As sponsors we found our refugee arrived with very unrealistic expectations and goals. Within 24 hours, by merely watching the news on T.V. he wondered why he came to the U.S. which has such high unemployment statistics. He couldn't quite understand why he left a job in the Sudan (which was much closer to his family) to face solitude and unemployment in the U.S....

Another problem that we encountered was in trying to undo the cultural orientation that he had undergone in the Sudan. He was told:

"Do not trust American women, they will hit you over the head and steal your money." "Do not associate with Black Americans--they are lazy and bad and they will get you in trouble."

Such broad generalizations do not need to be taught to a person entering a new culture. We have enough social problems as it is--we do not need to generate more....

Perhaps instead, more time should be spent teaching basics such as what to do with toilet paper, how to wash a dish, bathing habits...etc. than to develop a distrust of everyone except the sponsors. Such thinking leads to a greater degree of dependence on the sponsors.

Our church felt that this was a successful experience but were concerned with the information the family received in the refugee camp from American advisors telling them of the availability of the Welfare and Food Stamp Programs while attending classes to learn English....

One thing that upset us was that apparently someone in the refugee camp led them to believe that when they got here they would be taken care of forever.

The second key factor--perhaps the most important one--in the success of this sponsorship thus far is Mr. S--'s own attitudes and the thorough orientation he must have received prior to his departure from the Thailand camp. From the perceptive questions he asked right from the beginning, it was evident that he had already received instructive orientation in such American procedures as shopping, busing, record keeping, bureaucratic procedures, etc. He had also availed himself of many volunteer job opportunities in the camps, e.g. medical, teaching, and library assistant. This pattern has carried over into his American life, as he has volunteered several hours per week in the W-- Council of Churches Resettlement office here in S--.

Most important was his degree of English language proficiency upon arrival--a matter which had caused some trepidation in this first-time sponsoring group prior to family's arrival. Our ability to communicate so effectively with him right from the start has saved innumerable hours and has enabled the family to gain a degree of familiarity with the American ways and sense of personal independence which would have come much less rapidly without such a good foundation in English (possessed by at least one member of the family). Helpful Cambodian neighbors have also been instrumental in the family's rapid assimilation of new ways.

APPENDIX C

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The sponsor's questionnaire had individual mailing labels attached which identified the names, ages, and sexes of the refugees in the case. When the questionnaires were returned, this demographic information was included in the computerized data for analysis. In addition, the national origin of the refugees was classified on the basis of the last name as either Southeast Asian (Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos) or other (including Eastern Europe, the Mideast, and Ethiopia).

Case Size

Fully 40% of the cases in the sample consisted of a single refugee, almost always an adult, but occasionally a child coming to join family members already in the United States (Table 1). Another 13% consisted of two persons, most often husband and wife but sometimes other relatives. Substantial numbers, however, consisted of large family groups, with one-quarter of all cases having 5 or more refugees.

Age and Sex

The age data show that 52% of the cases are comprised only of adults aged 18 to 64 years, while another 43% of the cases contain adults in this age range plus children under 18. Only 3% of the cases had any members over 65. However, since many of the refugees were joining other family members who had already immigrated, these data may not reflect the age composition of refugee families after they are reunited.

Fully 91% of the principal applicants are male. According to the sponsors, only about half of the cases included a spouse.

National Origin

Fully 70% of the refugees are of Southeast Asian origin, but this percentage has been decreasing in recent years, from 87% in FY80 to 53% in FY83. Correspondingly, the percentage of sponsors of the same nationality as the refugees they are sponsoring is 38%, and has increased from one-fifth in FY80 to over half in FY83. Mideast, Ethiopian, and Eastern European refugees were especially likely to be sponsored by members of their own national group.

TABLE 1. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Data From	
	SPONSORS*	REFUGEES
1. CASE SIZE: NUMBER OF REFUGEES (FY81-FY83 cases only)		
1	40%	
2	13	
3	10	
4	12	
5	10	
6	6	
7 or more	9	
Total %	100%	
Total No.	(1339)	
2. AGES OF THE REFUGEES (FY81-FY83 cases only)		
Have children 1-17 years old	48%	
Have adults 18-64 years old	96	
Have adults 65+ years old	3	
Total No.	(1361)	
Ages of the Members of the Case:		
65+ only	1%	
18-64 only	50	
18-64 and 65+	1	
1-17 only	2	
1-17 and 65+	0	
1-17 and 18-64	45	
All ages	2	
Total %	100%	
Total No.	(1339)	

---

* Data on age, sex, and number of members in the case taken from labels which were attached to the sponsors' questionnaires to assist them in identifying individual members of the case.

TABLE 1. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

	Data From	
	SPONSORS	REFUGEES
3. SEX OF PRINCIPAL APPLICANT AND SPOUSE		
Principal Applicant is:		
Male	91%	
Female	10	
Total %	100%	
Total No.	(1546)	
Spouse is:		
Male	13%	
Female	87	
Total %	100%	
Total No.	(781)	
4. NATIONALITY OF THE REFUGEES		
Southeast Asian	70%	73%
All other	30	27
Total %	100%	100%
Total No.	(1659)	(523)
5. NATIONALITY OF THE SPONSORS		
Same as Refugee	38%	44%
Different	62	56
Total %	100%	100%
Total No.	(1659)	(523)

APPENDIX D

METHODOLOGY

The Church World Service Refugee Resettlement Survey was designed to collect data on the ability of refugees to achieve self-sufficiency, obtain employment and develop fluency in English. In addition, data on prior and current use of public assistance were obtained, and sponsors were asked to report on the contributions, in dollars, goods and services, and time, which they and their congregations had made toward refugee adjustment in the United States.

Sampling

Cases were selected for study from among those which arrived from fiscal year 1980 through the first six months of FY83. A 25% random subsample of cases from FY 1980 through FY 1982 and all cases from the first six months of FY 1983 produced a total sample of 4,533 cases.

Questionnaire Design

A mail questionnaire for the sponsor was written by CWS staff with the consultation of Calculogic Corporation, a consulting firm with extensive experience in sociological surveys. In addition to covering the areas mentioned above, the questionnaire asked the sponsor to write a brief description of the success of the refugees in adjusting to life in the United States.

The questionnaire sent to the sponsor included mailing labels with the names, ages and sexes of the principal applicant and every other member of the case. This information was to be used by the sponsor to assist him or her in reporting on the individual achievements of the case members. (Cases before June 1980 had only the name of the principal applicant.)

Another version of the questionnaire was written for use by the principal applicant. This version asked the same questions as on the sponsor's questionnaire (though using somewhat simplified language), but omitted the section on voluntary contributions.

The refugee's version of the questionnaire had only a mailing label for the principal applicant. One result of this procedure was that we were able to analyze age and sex composition of the case only for those cases where the sponsor returned the questionnaire, since these data were obtained from the mailing labels which were returned with the questionnaire.

Data Collection and Followup

In early July 1983 a cover letter and the questionnaire were sent to the sponsor. A follow-up postcard was mailed in mid-July, and a second letter and questionnaire in late July.

The refugees' version of the questionnaire was sent to principal applicants in early August if their sponsor's questionnaire had been returned because of a bad address or if the sponsor had replied that s/he had no current knowledge of the refugees. In mid-August, surveys were sent to all principal applicants for whom no questionnaire had been received or for whom inadequate information had been received from the sponsor.

Response Rate

Altogether, 635 questionnaires sent to sponsors and 507 sent to principal applicants were returned because of bad addresses. Thus, the total sample of 4,533 cases was reduced to an effective sample of 3,391. Of this number, 1666 completed questionnaires were returned by sponsors and 523 by principal applicants, for an effective response rate of 65% (2189/3391). Based on the original target sample of 4,533, the total response rate was 48% (2189/4533).

Sample Weighting

Sponsor and refugee responses are reported separately so that their responses may be compared. Examination of the returns in each sample showed that sponsors and refugees in older (FY80) cases were more likely to have responded, while recent arrivals and their sponsors had a lower response rate. For example, FY80 cases represented 14% of the total target sample, but 32% of returned sponsor questionnaires and 41% of returned refugee questionnaires (see Table 1). FY83 cases, overselected in the sampling process, represented 29% of the target sample, but only 24% of the achieved sponsor sample and 15% of the refugee sample.

Both samples were weighted statistically in order to make them representative of the total CWS refugee caseload in terms of year of arrival. Fractional weights were assigned to each questionnaire according to its year of arrival in order to adjust the proportions in the samples to correspond to those in the CWS caseload.

TABLE 1. SAMPLE SIZE AND WEIGHTING BY FISCAL YEAR OF ARRIVAL

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL CASELOAD	TARGET SAMPLE	ACHIEVED SAMPLES:		WEIGHTED SAMPLES:	
			Sponsors	Refugees	Sponsors	Refugees
FY80	18%	14%	32%	41%	18%	18%
FY81	42	33	25	31	42	42
FY82	31	24	19	13	31	31
FY83	9	29*	24	15	9	9
TOTAL %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
TOTAL NO.	(14213)	(4547)	(1666)	(523)	(1659)	(523)

* All cases in the first six months of FY83.

Sample Representativeness

In almost all surveys a less than 100% response rate is achieved. Therefore, the degree to which the sample(s) are representative of the total population from which they were drawn must be assessed. In the present survey this could be done in two ways. First, two characteristics - sponsor's denomination and sponsor's home state - could be compared in the samples and in the total caseload. As shown in Table 2, there is a satisfactory correspondence between the CWS refugee caseload and the two questionnaire samples on these two characteristics. The American Baptist Convention, the Southern Baptists, and the Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches are the most frequently represented denominations. The largest disparity, for the Methodists (12% of the database but 16% among sponsors and 18% among refugees), is not sufficient to invalidate the data.

TABLE 2. COMPARISON OF TOTAL CASELOAD AND WEIGHTED SPONSOR AND REFUGEE SAMPLES ON SPONSOR'S DENOMINATION AND HOME STATE

SPONSOR'S DENOMINATION	% IN CASELOAD	% IN WEIGHTED SPONSOR SAMPLE	% IN WEIGHTED REFUGEE SAMPLE
Brethren Service Commission	4%	5%	4%
Disciples of Christ	7	6	10
Seventh Day Adventist	2	3	2
Christian Reformed Church	2	2	1
American Baptist Convention	16	14	15
Reformed Church of America	2	1	2
Mennonite Central Committee	4	5	4
Southern Baptist	13	11	12
Presbyterian Church in the United States	7	6	7
Episcopal	10	7	8
Methodist	12	16	18
Presbyterian	13	16	11
United Church of Christ	6	6	6

SPONSOR'S HOME STATE	% IN CASELOAD	% IN WEIGHTED SPONSOR SAMPLE	% IN WEIGHTED REFUGEE SAMPLE
California	21%	20%	24%
Florida	2	2	2
Georgia	2	2	3
Illinois	9	7	8
Indiana	2	2	2
Michigan	6	5	4
Minnesota	3	3	3
New York	7	6	9
North Carolina	2	2	1
Ohio	3	4	4
Oklahoma	2	2	1
Oregon	4	4	4
Pennsylvania	5	8	6
Texas	7	7	7
Virginia	2	3	2
Washington	6	6	5

(All other states were represented by 1% or less of the total caseload and by no more than 2% in either weighted sample)

The representativeness of the samples with regard to the sponsor's home state is even better. California is the most common sponsor home state, with 21% in the database, 20% in the sponsor sample, and 24% in the refugee sample. The discrepancy between the percents in the database and in either sample do not exceed 4% for any state.

Nonresponse Bias Analyzed Through Date Questionnaire Returned

A second procedure for analyzing nonresponse bias is often used to determine the representativeness of a sample on characteristics -- such as refugee success in adjustment -- whose distribution in the total population is not known, and, indeed, is the subject of the survey. If nonrespondents differ from respondents on these crucial variables, the sample(s) will be unrepresentative and misleading. One way to test for this kind of bias is to compare the answers of those who respond to the survey early with those who respond later. If there is a systematic bias, it is likely that nonresponders will be like those who respond late. This is particularly likely in the case of a survey which seeks to measure "success" - success in stopping smoking, losing weight, finding a job, or, in the present case, adjusting to life in America. In such surveys those who have been successful typically respond early to the survey and those who have not respond late or not at all. Thus such surveys often overestimate the degree of success in the population studied.

Nonresponse bias was examined in the present study by correlating the date the questionnaire was returned with three measures of refugee success: the percent of cases with members employed full-time, the percent speaking English (either "can communicate" or "fluent") and the percent who are self-sufficient. In addition, the percent of sponsors still in contact with their refugees was examined in that sample.

In the sponsor sample there is no evidence of systematic bias based on correlations with date of return. Although two characteristics (% employed full-time and % self-sufficient) show statistically significant differences, the pattern of differences is irregular and does not systematically show more successful results in cases whose sponsors responded early and less success in the cases of sponsors who responded late.

For the refugee sample, there is a clear pattern of differences, but it is in the opposite direction from that expected, and the differences are not statistically significant, partly because of the smaller size of the refugee sample. Among the refugees, the less successful ones responded early, while those who responded later show higher rates of full-time employment, English language skills and self-sufficiency. This reversal of the typical pattern seen in surveys may be due to the fact that Church World Service, which conducted the survey, is also the coordinator of sponsors and of refugee assistance. Refugees in difficulty may therefore have responded early to the questionnaire because they hoped to get assistance with their personal problems. In fact, many of the refugee questionnaires

TABLE 3. COMPARISON OF EARLY AND LATE RESPONDERS

SPONSOR SAMPLE WEIGHTED BY FISCAL YEAR

Questionnaire Received after	% Still in Contact	% Employed Full-Time	% Speaking English*	% Self-Sufficient
July 1	76%	87%	77%	85%
July 11	83	65	69	64
July 21	79	59	66	54
Aug. 1	78	60	68	55
Aug. 11	75	68	77	62
Aug. 21	79	62	74	53
Sept. 1	65	55	81	32
Sept. 11	94	49	70	24
Sept. 21	89	68	88	52
Significance of differences by chi-square test	.077	.004	.440	.010

REFUGEE SAMPLE WEIGHTED BY FISCAL YEAR

Questionnaire Received after	% Employed Full-Time	% Speaking English*	% Self-Sufficient
Sept. 1	48%	46%	27%
Sept. 11	51	49	26
Sept. 21	54	55	36
Oct. 1	68	60	52
Significance of differences by chi-square test	.255	.168	.144

* "Speaking English" = "can communicate" + "fluent"

were accompanied by letters requesting assistance in matters of finding jobs, obtaining English language training, and helping to bring other members of the refugee's family to the United States. These letters were delivered to the Social Services Department of CWS for appropriate action. Their frequency supports the interpretation that refugee success was correlated with late rather than early return in the present survey.

Because these differences in the refugee sample are not statistically significant and because this sample is smaller, it is not possible to develop a weighting scheme to compensate for the possible bias. It does appear, however, that the refugee sample may err somewhat in the direction of underestimating refugee success in adjusting to life in the United States. Since refugees reported somewhat less success than did sponsors, this supports the conclusion that the two groups in fact see very similar results.

APPENDIX E

QUESTIONNAIRES AND COVER LETTERS

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CWS USA

Church World Service

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10115

Paul F. McCleary, Executive Director

(212) 870-2257

IMMIGRATION & REFUGEE PROGRAM

Dale S. de Haan
Director

Tel. (212) 870-2164
Room 666

July 6, 1983

Dear Church World Service Sponsor:

In order to assess and improve our ministry to refugees, Church World Service is conducting a survey of randomly selected sponsors who resettled refugees since the Fall of 1979. The survey is designed to document how much time and money is contributed to refugee resettlement by the local sponsor and generally how well the refugees have integrated into American life.

It is urgent that you fill out this form as soon as possible and return it immediately to Church World Service in the enclosed self-addressed, stamped envelope. For the purposes of this questionnaire, please answer the questions only with regard to the refugees whose names appear on the labels on the following sheet.* Some of the questions may not be relevant because the refugees have just recently arrived. Please answer the questions to the best of your ability.

All the information you give is completely confidential, will not go into the individual refugees' files, and will only be released in summary statistical form. If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Desma Holcomb, Room 656, Church World Service Refugee Program, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10115 or (212) 870-2812.

If you have any comments on the questions and the forms, please send them to us along with the completed questionnaire.

Thank you for taking the time to supply this important information.

Sincerely yours,

Dale deHaan

Dale S. de Haan
Director

---

*If the refugee(s) you sponsored arrived before June 1980, only the label for the Principal Applicant will appear, but please answer the questions for the entire case.

Cable DOMINICUS•RCA Telex 234579NCC-UR•TWX 710-581-5981

A Program of the Division of Overseas Ministries

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING SPONSOR'S VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION REPORT

The Voluntary Contribution Report is designed to show three basic types of support given by a congregation and private individuals to a refugee family in eight general areas.

The eight major areas are:

1. Housing, Furnishings and Necessities.
   Includes rents, rent subsidies, donated housing and all pertinent costs or time including that necessary for clean-up, refurbishing, etc., and utilities; furniture and household goods such as pots, pans, dishes, and bedding, etc.; food, clothing, and income subsidy.

2. Medical and Dental: Donated health examinations, medical and dental treatments, etc.

3. Language Training: Expenses and time involved with English language training.

4. Education: Do not include value of state or federal scholarship assistance or training programs obtained. The time involved in obtaining such assistance may be declared.

5. Employment: Costs of finding a job, vocational training and job up-grading. (Include donated tools to pursue vocation.)

6. Adjustment Counselling: Time involved in helping the refugee cope with his transition into American life. May include such things as teaching him to bank, shop, etc., or supportive counselling in time of crisis.

7. Transportation: Cost of car, driver training, etc. (Mileage and time for volunteer drivers should be given under appropriate subject if possible.)

8. Other: If you think any other categories are applicable, please list them.

The three types of support are as follows:

A. Cash: Include only direct cash payments to, or on behalf of, the refugee family by the congregation or individuals.

B. Donated Good/Services Having a Quantifiable Value
   May include such items as fair rental value of donated/subsidized housing, donated medical and dental services, donated furnishings, clothing, and household goods, and special price reductions. Donated services or goods may be provided by or obtained by congregation or individuals. Mileage may be computed at 20c per mile.

C. Donated Time: Time may be given by members of the congregation or individuals in community for such things as teaching English, transportation, and other functions relating to adustment of the refugee family to life in America. Please give time only in person-hours, not an estimate of the value in dollars.

402C81-108111[PA, F25]*
*[Principal Applicant Female age 25]

N-- ,T-- N-- H--
W-- AVE, #--
V-- G-- ,NJ

402C81-108111[002 M21]*
*[2nd member of case Male age 21]

N-- T-- D--

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION REPORT

	TYPE OF CONTRIBUTION		
CATEGORY OF CONTRIBUTION	Cash (in $)	Donated Goods/Services (value in $)	Donated Time (in Hours)
1. Housing, furnishings, necessities	$	$	hrs
2. Medical and Dental	$	$	hrs
3. Language training	$	$	hrs
4. Education	$	$	hrs
5. Employment	$	$	hrs
6. Adjustment Counselling	$	$	hrs
7. Transportation	$	$	hrs
8. Other	$	$	hrs

Number of Adults over 18 ____________ Number of Children under 18 ____________

Time period covered by this report: From: ____________ To: ____________

Refugee(s)' current address (if known) ____________

City State Zipcode

SURVEY ON REFUGEE ADJUSTMENT

PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX OR FILL IN THE BLANK.

Are you still in contact with the refugee(s)?
( )yes (PLEASE CONTINUE) ( )no (COMPLETE WHATEVER SECTIONS YOU CAN)

1. How many household members are

_____ in paid full-time employment
_____ in paid part-time employment
_____ unemployed, seeking employment

_____ unemployed not seeking employment (Reason) ____________________

2. How many employable household members need employment upgrading to:

_________ reach self-sufficiency without use of public assistance
_________ obtain higher income for a family already self-sufficient
_________ obtain employment in a field more commensurate with interests and abilities.

If employment upgrading is needed, what would be needed to obtain another job?

( )Improvement in English
( )Vocational training
( )Assistance in locating a better job opportunity
( )Job counseling on resume preparation, job interviewing techniques, job opportunities
( )Other
(Specify) ____________________

3. Please check what type of public assistance, if any, has been used or is being used currently.

	Check Here if Ever Used	How Long Used	Check here if Currently Used
None	( )		( )
Full cash assistance	( )	_____yrs _____mos	( )
Supplemental cash assistance	( )	_____yrs _____mos	( )
Medical Assistance	( )	_____yrs _____mos	( )
Food stamps	( )	_____yrs _____mos	( )
Supplemental Security Income - SSI	( )	_____yrs _____mos	( )

4. Do they currently have medical insurance? ( )no ( )private policy ( )employee policy
5. Do they own a car? ( )yes ( )no More than one? ( )yes ( )no
6. Do they own their own home? ( )yes ( )no

7. What is the English ability of the refugees?

	Fluent	Can Communicate	Understands and Speaks Very Little English	None	Illiterate in Native Language
Principal Applicant	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Spouse	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Others RELATIONSHIP / NAME					
___________/___________	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
___________/___________	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
___________/___________	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
___________/___________	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
___________/___________	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

8. SELF-SUFFICIENCY: Are the refugees self-sufficient? ( )yes ( )no

(IF NO) What are the main barriers to self-sufficiency? (May be more than one)

( )family composition (lack of employable adults)
( )inadequate income from employment
( )needs additional vocational training or placement assistance
( )lack of available jobs in the area
( )English ability
( )needs day care
( )unrealistic expectations or goals
( )difficulty sticking to a budget
( )physical health
( )emotional problems (e.g., depression)
( )dependency on sponsors
( )other (what?) ____________________

9. IF YOU FEEL YOUR SPONSORSHIP WAS SUCCESSFUL, WE WOULD APPRECIATE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF YOUR EXPERIENCE.

______________________________ ______________________________
Signature Date

July 18, 1983

Dear Church World Service Sponsor:

Within the past week, we sent you a survey concerning the refugee(s) in the case(s) you sponsored and your financial and in-kind donations to the sponsorship.

Please return this questionnaire as soon as possible. If you have not received the survey or have questions about it, please call Ms. Desma Holcomb at (212) 870-2812.

Thank you for taking the time to help document sponsors' contributions to resettlement and refugees' adjustment to the United States.

Sincerely yours,

Dale S. de Haan, Director

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CWS USA

Church World Service

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10115

Paul F. McCleary, Executive Director

(212) 870-2257

IMMIGRATION & REFUGEE PROGRAM

Dale S. de Haan
Director

Tel. (212) 870-2164
Room 666

July 22, 1983

Dear Church World Service Sponsor:

A few weeks ago, we sent you an important questionnaire about your sponsorship. The information from this survey is essential for Church World Service to assess and improve our ministry to refugees. Our records show that we have not yet received the completed survey for your case(s). If you have returned the survey, please accept our thanks for supplying this vital information.

If you have not returned it, we have enclosed another copy for your convenience. We will be in further contact with you about this survey.

Please remember to answer the questions only for the case whose Principal Applicant (and sometimes other case members) name(s) appear on the labels on the following page. All the information you give is completely confidential, will not go into the refugees' files, and will only be released in summary statistical form.

If you have any questions about the survey or your ability to supply the necessary information, please call Ms. Desma Holcomb at (212) 870-2812.

Thank you for assisting us in enhancing our ministry to refugees.

Sincerely yours,

Dale de Haan

Dale S. de Haan
Director

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CWS USA

Church World Service

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10115

Paul F. McCleary, Executive Director

IMMIGRATION & REFUGEE PROGRAM

Dale S. de Haan
Director

Tel. (212) 870-2164
Room 666

August, 1983

Dear Church World Service Refugee:

Church World Service wants to evaluate our ministry to refugees. We are doing a survey of sponsors from 1979 to 1983 to find out how the refugees are doing. We wrote to your sponsor, but he or she have moved, and we cannot reach them.

So we are writing to you to find out how you and the people who arrived with you are doing. We will put your answers together with answers from many other sponsors and refugees to see how Church World Service refugees as a group are doing. Your answers are completely confidential. No one will know who answered which questionnaire.

Please fill out this form as soon as possible and return it to us in the enclosed addressed, stamped envelope. Please answer the questions for all the persons who arrived with you.

If you have any questions, please call Ms. Desma Holcomb at (212) 870-2812.

Thank you for taking the time to give us this important information.

Sincerely yours,

Dale deHaan

Dale S. de Haan
Director
Refugee Program

Cable DOMINICUS•RCA Telex 234579NCC-UR•TWX 710-581-5981

A Program of the Division of Overseas Ministries

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE SURVEY ON REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT

PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX OR FILL IN THE BLANK.

1. Of the people who arrived with you,

how many are now adults 18 or over? ________ how many are now children under 18? ________

2. How many household members are

_______ in paid full-time employment _______ in paid part-time employment _______ unemployed, seeking employment

_______ unemployed not seeking employment (Why not?) ____

3. How many employable adult household members need help to:

_________ earn enough money that the family will not need public assistance
_________ earn higher income (for a family that does not use public assistance)
_________ get a job that they like better

What kind of help do you need to get a better job?

☐ English lessons
☐ Training in job skills
☐ Help in finding a better job
☐ Counseling on resume preparation, job interviewing techniques, job opportunities
☐ Other
(What?) ____

4. Please check what type of public assistance, if any, has been used or is now being used.

	Check here if used in past	How Long Was it Used?	Check here if Used now
None	☐		☐
Full cash assistance	☐	________ years ______ months	☐
Supplemental cash assistance	☐	________ years ______ months	☐
Medical Assistance	☐	________ years ______ months	☐
Food stamps	☐	________ years ______ months	☐
Supplemental Security Income - SSI	☐	________ years ______ months	☐

5. Do you currently have medical insurance? ☐ no ☐ private policy ☐ employee policy
6. Do you own a car? ☐ yes ☐ no More than one? ☐ yes ☐ no
7. Do you own your own home? ☐ yes ☐ no

8. How good is your English?

	Fluent	Can Communicate	Understands and speaks very little English	Cannot write native language	None
Principal Applicant	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Spouse	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Others RELATIONSHIP / NAME					
____________________/____________________	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
____________________/____________________	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
____________________/____________________	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
____________________/____________________	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
____________________/____________________	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

9. SELF-SUFFICIENCY: Are you self-sufficient? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ don't know

(IF NO) What are the main barriers to self-sufficiency? (May be more than one)

☐ Family does not have adults who can get jobs
☐ Family does not earn enough money from jobs
☐ Need additional job training or placement
☐ Lack of available jobs in the area
☐ Need better English
☐ Other (what?) ______________________________
☐ Need child care
☐ Cannot get the kind of job I want
☐ In debt
☐ Physical health problems
☐ Emotional problems (like depression)
☐ Don't feel ready to be on our own yet

10. IF YOU FEEL YOUR RESETTLEMENT WAS SUCCESSFUL, WE WOULD APPRECIATE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF YOUR EXPERIENCE. (Please write on the back of this page.)

REFUGEE OFFICER CONTACT LIST

American Baptist Churches
Mr. Matthew Giuffrida
Valley Forge, PA 19481
(215) 768-2425

Christian Church
(Disciples of Christ)
Rev. Jennifer Riggs
P.O. Box 1986
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46206
(317) 353-1491

Christian Reformed Church
Jay Van Groningen
2850 Kalamazoo Avenue, S.E.
Grand Rapids, MI 49508
(616) 241-1691, Ext. 117

Mr. Quentin R. Remein
18 Wynkoop Court
Bethesda, MD 20817
(301) 229-5785

Church of the Brethren
Mr. Jan Thompson
World Ministries Commission
New Windsor, MD 21776
(301) 635-6464

Church of God
Mrs. Gwen Massey
P. O. Box 2498
Anderson, IN 46018
(317) 642-0256, Ext. 233

Episcopal Church
Mrs. Marnie Dawson
815 Second Avenue
New York, NY 10017
(212) 867-8400

General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists
W. Lee Grady
6840 Eastern Ave., N.W.
Takoma Park
Washington, DC 20012
(202) 722-6779

Mennonite Central Committee
Mr. Donald M. Sensenig
21 South 12th Street
Akron, PA 17501
(717) 859-1151

Presbyterian Church/USA
Rev. William Du Val and Ms. Shirley Nichols
475 Riverside Drive, Room 1268
New York, NY 10115
(212) 870-2465 or 2467

Mrs. Margaret Montgomery
341 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30365
(404) 873-1531

Progressive National Baptist Convention
Rev. Archie Le Mone
601 50th Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20019
(202) 396-0558, 396-3660

Reformed Church World Service
Reformed Church in America
Dr. Eugene P. Heideman
475 Riverside Drive, Room 1827
New York, NY 10115
(212) 870-3073

Southern Baptist Convention
Dr. Oscar Romo
2715 Peachtree Road, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30305
(404) 873-4041

United Church of Christ
Dr. Lloyd Van Vactor
475 Riverside Drive, Room 1643
New York, NY 10115
(212) 870-2701/2169/3369

United Methodist Committee on Relief
Ms. Lilia Fernandez
475 Riverside Drive, Room 1374
New York, NY 10115
(212) 870-3805

YMCA Refugee Services
International Division of YMCA of USA
Boris M. Kazimiroff
101 N. Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606
(312) 977-0031, Ext. 209

YWCA of the USA
Violet U. Ifill
135 West 50th Street
New York, NY 10020
(212) 621-5215